PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,044—New Series.
BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.
ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th July.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.L. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
* GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,366	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	......	2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubenge	3r September

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh ! ! I have been using since 40 years!

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 13th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,860 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 7th July, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
LADIES' AND GENTS.

		Rs.	
FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12	8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	"	15	8
BEST TWILL SILK	"	18	8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	"	21	0

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PREPARED AT THE
VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,

Are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply C.F.' Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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(NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.)

THE only reliable and effective Preparation for the Permanent and radical cure of Catarrh, Headache, ulcerated Sore and throat and foul breath. One bottle of this medicine is sufficient for four weeks' treatment. Full Directions accompanies each bottle. Rs. 3-12.

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NOTICE ! TO SMOKERS NOTICE ! !

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

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ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
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Six per cent. Investment Policies.
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Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

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AND
FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS.
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Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

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HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24	0
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HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40	0
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FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

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	Rs.	a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
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Pears' Balls of sizes
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BOLTON & COMPANY,

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RAIN-PROOF COATS.

POROUS—HEALTHY—NO RUBBER.
DRABS, BROWNS, AND GREYS.
Made from a New All Wool Cloth.
(Can be used as an Ordinary Overcoat.)

COVERT COATS :	CHESTERFIELDS :	SINGLE BREASTED ULSTERS :
Unlined, Rs. 45.	Unlined, Rs. 55.	Unlined, Rs. 58.
Lined, Rs. 5 Extra.	Lined, Rs. 5 Extra.	Lined, Rs. 8 Extra.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "CLYDESDALE" has arrived from MIDDLESBRO and LONDON, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th July, 1897.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of 1000 (one thousand) SMALL FOLDING WRITING DESKS, of a pattern which can be seen at the University Office, will be received up to 1 P. M., of the 28th instant. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, 6th July, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DEBENTURES for Rs. 8 Lakhs at 6 per cent. having been applied for and allotted for the full amount, no more applications will be received for same.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NEMCHUND MANECKCHUND JEVERI SHROFF has contracted TO PURCHASE from BHOI KOOSHAL VELJI and NARAN VELJI, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the old building materials in respect of the old house stood thereon situate at 1st Bhoiwada, in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5,298, and Street No. 8-10, standing in the name of Bhaidas Kashidas Narandas, in the Municipality, and bounded on or towards the East by 1st Bhoiwada Street, on or towards the West partly by the house of Motichund Hurukchand and partly by Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the house of Ramchundra Jugjivan, and or or towards the South by the Bhooleshwar Market, and which said piece of land is in the possession of the said Bhoi Khooshal Velji and Naran Velji.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs.	a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free..................	15	12
½	" " " 7-8 or, post free..................	8	0
¼	" " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.

3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (under-type) 10 H. P. nominal.
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

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NOTICES.

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A JUBILEE ROMANCE by SANCHO PANZA. Paper Cover, Rs. 1-8 Cloth Gilt, Rs. 2, per V. P. P. Apply to "Commercial Press" Peshawar.

This is a present day ROMANCE of EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE and the characters are living ones. The story begins in 1878 and ends on JUBILEE DAY 1897.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. ALEXANDER FERGUSON and Co., Ld., Distillers, of GLASGOW, and shall be glad to receive ordersfor their well-known "P. and O." and "SPECIAL CREAM" Whiskies.

W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL GATACRE ENTERTAINMENT and ADDRESS FUND are required TO PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

ESTATE OF THE LATE J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, I. C. S.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of the late J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, I. C. S., Letters of Administration to which have been granted to EDWARD LUIS CAPPEL, Collector of Dharwar, should send in the same within one month from this date to the said Administrator, after which date he will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them or to deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Administrator.
Dharwar, 1st July 1897.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy on the 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th OCTOBER, 1897, CLOSE on SUNDAY, the 1st August, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For prospectus and the List of First Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.................Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	795
11	660	904
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,413*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

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AT PACHMARI—ST. WINIFREDS, well furnished, for the second Pachmari season, from 15th September next; this house contains 6 bed rooms and bath rooms drawing-room and dining-room pantry, etc., roof water-tight, and house stands on a dry site, rent Rs. 250.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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PAID UP CAPITAL .... "	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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IN TINS, Rs. 12.

We receive verbal and written testimony daily about its Delightful Soothing effects and

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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL......................................	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................................	"	2,000,000

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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................................Fl		3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................................	"	2,000,000
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G. TROST,
Manager

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... " 16,00,000

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NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

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Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
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Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 5-14m., 5-0a. Low water, 10-39m., 11-6a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Anjuman-i-Islam meeting *re* Seditious writings, Anjuman Hall.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Hiroshima Maru left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Poseidon left the dock yesterday.

Collapse of a House.—On Tuesday morning, a house, belonging to one Gungadhar Bhewji, at Gamdavie Road, fell in. Fortunately no one was injured.

Mill-hand Strike.—Three hundred female operatives employed in the Star of India Mill, struck work on Tuesday. An equal number of male operatives went on strike yesterday, the dispute being on account of wages due to them. Proper police arrangements have been made to prevent any breach of the peace.

Reported Betrothal of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.—There is a strong rumour current that the Thakore Saheb's mother, and several confidential officials recently visited Wadhwan, to arrange for the betrothal of the daughter of the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, Kumari Mayaba, with the Thakore Saheb Mansingji.

Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porebunder.—During the month of June last the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,923, among whom the number of new admissions was 823, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Hindu	215	125	329	669
Musalman	33	19	98	150
Parsee	...	1	3	4
Other castes	..	...	..	...
Total..	248	145	430	823

The average daily attendance was 97·5

Burglary at Falkland Road.—Merwan Nusserwan, residing at Falkland Road, and having his shop in the same locality, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 6th instant his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected by breaking open a window in a sweepers' lane, at the rear of the shop, and Rs. 30 in cash were stolen from a locked box, which was also forced open. A loaded stick was found in the shop, which was left by the thief or thieves. The stick was subsequently identified to be the property of one Abdulla, who is an associate of house-breakers. Abdulla and three others have been detained by the police for enquiries.

Birds of one Feather.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane prosecuted Bunoo, a woman of immoral character, residing at Duncan Road, and her servant, Mahadeo Balla, both on a charge of stealing a leather purse, containing two currency notes for Rs. 5 each and Rs. 2-3-6 in cash, the property of Bhugwan Govind, a student, residing with his father at Chinchpoogly. The case for the prosecution was that on the afternoon of the 3rd instant the complainant was going along the Duncan Road, when the first accused, who was standing near the door of her room, called him. Bhugwan went up to her, and while talking to her, the second accused pulled him into the room. The woman then removed a purse from the complainant's pocket and handed it to her servant, the second accused, who, after abstracting the contents, returned the empty purse to his mistress and absconded. The police were summoned, when the woman threw away the purse on the road. She was arrested, and two days after her servant, the second accused, was run to earth by the police, but the stolen money was not found in his possession. The first accused denied the charge, stating that complainant went to her house, and having remained with her for some time, sent for some native sweets, which they all partook of. He then paid her six annas and left. The second accused said that he was not present in the room and did not know what happened. No. 1 called two witnesses on her behalf, who admitted having been convicted once before for similar offences. His Worship convicted No. 1 on a charge of theft, and No. 2 receiving and retaining stolen property, and sentenced them each to four months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the witnesses called for the defence were birds of the same feather.

Old Offender and His Accomplices.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis placed three Hindus, named Babaji alias BabliaJanoo, Vithoo Rama, and Rama Dhondoo, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging them with theft of seven gold putlees, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to a woman, named Goojee, residing at Mahim and with abetment of the same offence. On the morning of the 21st ultimo prosecutrix went to bathe, leaving the putlees on a box in the front room, and shortly afterwards went to work in a mill. When she returned home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she found the property missing, and informed the police. When the latter went to make inquiries on the spot, the third accused, who was a malee of the place, absconded. This aroused the suspicion of the police, and upon inquiry it was ascertained from the neighbours that the malee and the two other accused, who were boarders in the same house, were noticed going into the complainant's room. They were all arrested and the putlees were recovered from a Marwaree, with whom they had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 25. No. 1 pleaded not guilty, stating that Nos. 2 and 3 had committed the theft, while he assisted them only in pawning the property to the Marwaree. His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced No. 1, against whom stood four previous convictions, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative of three months' further imprisonment with hard labour. Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced to four months' like punishment each.

CRICKET.

A match was played at the Khaspang playground here between the first X. of the Rajaram College and the next XIV. The new vice-principal played on the side of the X. Mr. Candy, the principal, does not take the active part in cricket he used to do, but he is nevertheless as keen about the game as ever. Mr. Dastur is very little of a cricketer, and though he tries to encourage the boys on the cricket field, he is not capable of giving them a lesson in cricket as Mr. Candy would do. Last Saturday at this match, after the first innings, which closed at 4 p. m., Mr. Dastur stopped play and went away. We are not accustomed to such things in Kolhapur.

For the X., Bhatwadekar did good service with the leather, capturing no less than 8 wickets for 17 runs. Cowasji, a young Parsee lad, scored 22 with an amount of dash. Tambe was playing steadily, when he was foolishly run out by his partner. The XIV. were rather a weak side and, except the 13 compiled by H. B. Apte, there was nothing of note. The loose bowling and fielding all round, however, were remarkable. The College will have to make great improvement before they go up to play out their annual fixture against the Deccan College XI, at the end of this month. But Mr. Dastur is an energetic young man, and is likely to get up a good XI.

The following are the full score with bowling analysis :—

X.

Dastur, S P, b Datar	0
Tambe, G R, run out	6
Tarapurwala, c Subheda, b Patkar	22
Shirgaonkar, c Apte, b Natu	2
Bhatvadekar, c Kulkarni, b Patkar	7
R B Kulkarni, run out	11
Prabhavalkar, b Natu	0
Diwan, D N, b Natu	2
Marathe, R, b Patkar	6
Modok, A B, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Patkar, G *	70	3	26	3
Natu P *	35	0	10	3
Datar, H	30	1	11	1

* Patkar bowled 2 wides, while Natu one.

XIV.

Datar, H B, b Prabhavalkar	1
Golivdekar, c Marathe, b Bhatvadekar	0
Tembe, b Bhatavadekar	9
Halyalkar, st Diwan, b Bhatavadekar	7
Natu, P M, b Bhatavadekar	7
Patkar, G, b Bhatavadekar	0
Deshpande, Y, b Marathe	0
Apte, H B, c Diwan, b Bhatavadekar	13
Kamat, D D, run out	0
Pitre, run out	1
Kulkarni, b Bhatavadekar	0
Subhedar, b Marathe	0
Sali, not out	0
Apte, M, b Bhatavadekar	0
Extras	6
Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Bhatavadekar	51	5	17	8
Prabhavalkar	30	1	14	1
Marathe	20	0	7	2

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the proposals of the Governmet of India on the Contagious Diseases question has reached Simla, and legislative action will, we understand, be taken at once upon it.

Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, who has just returned from England, has been appointed to officiate in command of the Sirhind District, during the absence of Brigadier-General Symons with the Tochi expedition.

The three principal native officers with the troops engaged in the Maizar affair are to be given the Order of Merit at once as a reward for their gallantry. Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, who was killed, will also be gazetted to the Order of Merit, which will enable his widow to draw a larger pension. Further rewards to the rank and file will come later.

Surgeon-Major G. W. Brasier-Creagh, who is now in Seistan on plague duty, reports that the quarantine restrictions imposed on the Persian border are very strictly carried out by the local officials, though no cases of the disease have occurred. His own small party were stopped on the border, but were eventually allowed to pass, under orders from Teheran.

Colonel J. M. S. Craigie will continue to act as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters, Simla, while Colonel Jeffreys is commanding in Sirhind. Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Morse, Commandant of the 17th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at the Headquarters of the Bombay Command.

Miss Cohen seeks permission to be articled and subsequently admitted as an Attorney in the Calcutta High Court. Her main object is to enable purdah-nashin women to have direct communication with their legal advisers.

The s.s. Australia, while being towed down the Hughli, collided with and damaged the steam tug Warren Hastings. The tug lost one mast and her bulwarks were much broken. The Australia sustained slight damage to her bow, but was able to proceed to sea, towed by the damaged tug.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Consulting Engineer for Railways, is leaving Madras for a long tour of inspection on the Madras, Nizam's, and East Coast Railways. On his return he will inspect the South Indian Railway.

The Madras Government has, we understand, decided to hand over the Vizianagram estates to the Dowager Maharanee, mother of the late Maharajah, the Maharanee foregoing her claim to a sum of 36 lakhs. Mr. Willock, for a long time Collector of the District and now a Member of the Board of Revenue, proceeds shortly to Vizianagram to arrange the transfer. It has also, we believe, been decided to lend the services of a Civilian to manage the estate.

Last week the troops marching up from Kushalgarh to Bannu had the luck to be favoured by fairly cool weather—for the time of year—but the temperature has since risen rapidly and the current month is likely to be exceptionally hot. Night marches have been the rule, so that the trying heat of the day-time should be avoided, the men resting in the standing camps where roomy tents have been pitched for them. The precaution has been taken of sending sections or the Field Hospitals with the regiments and thus any cases of sudden illness, exhaustion from heat, etc., can be promptly treated. It has been a matter of some difficulty to get transport, as the plains camels are away in the grazing *rakhs*, but a sufficient number of animals have been obtained, and stores and ammunition have been carried up in large quantities. Local supplies have also come in satisfactorily and the expedition will not be delayed by want of food and fodder. Opinions still differ as to whether any serious fighting is likely to take place. The Mada Khel single-handed certainly cannot offer any opposition worthy of the name to General Corrie-Bird's force, but we have yet to see whether any tribal contingents from other Waziri clans and from Birmal in Afghan territory will put in an appearance. Next week Maizar, Dotoi and Sherana should be laid in ruins and a portion of the troops should remain in occupation of the neighbouring hills, where good sites for camps must be obtainable. Thereafter it will be necessary to consider what the permanent garrison of Sherana should be.

Assam is a country of great fertility and immense natural resources, for the most part neglected at present, but the process of developing it and bringing its rich waste lands into cultivation is not to be effected in a hurry nor without trouble. Something more will be required than the construction of a railway linking the province with Northern Bengal or than offering tempting terms to attract cultivators ; at once the danger would arise of enticing away the tea-gardens' labour which has been so costly to procure. Nor would the problem of peopling the waste lands be solved by granting a permanent revenue settlement to colonists from the congested districts of Behar, for Beharis and North-West men stand the damp malarious climate of Assam very badly and are moreover disinclined to emigrate and make but indifferent settlers. Even an apparently simple matter like the importation of rice from Bengal into a province adapted by nature for rice-growing is complicated by the fact that the bulk of the rice from down-country is brought up for the use of the new coolies on the gardens, who are made ill by the country rice until in course of time they get used to it. With all this, however, we have in Assam a province of magnificent possibilities waiting for labour, capital and communications to give a generous yield of riches to the investor and revenue to the State, and it will be strange if a good measure of success does not follow the practical action which the local Government are now at last anxious to attempt in co-operation with private effort.

A monument to Cavour has been erected at Vicenza. It was inaugurated on the 5th instant, and the celebrated novelist Antonio Foggazzaro pronounced the speech of the occasion.

Another murder has been committed at Agra, the victim being a wealthy native woman of Tajganj. A man who had been arrested in connection with this crime escaped from police custody and jumped down a well, and was hauled out dead.

Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson have ready for immediate publication "The Private Life of the Queen," by one of Her Majesty's servants. The work deals with every department of the Queen's home life ; her relations with her servants, her tastes and habits, the daily routine of the different palaces, receptions of official and private guests. It covers ground which most of Her Majesty's biographers have barely touched. It will contain a portrait of the Queen and numerous illustrations.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. will shortly publish "The Royal Navy," a popular work by a naval officer on active service. The principal topics are navel history, administration, different classes of ships, armaments, torpedoes, personnel. The work will contain a copious bibliography. There will be twenty-four full-page plates by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns. Mr. W. H. Margetson has drawn and coloured the cover picture. Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., writes a preface. The author's purpose is to make his book popular in the widest sense of the word.

The King of Siam has a tolerable income—about ten millions a year. His royal palace is populated by about 5000 people, and is a little city in itself. The ornamental grounds comprise twenty five acres, and are surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. No European is allowed to see over the building or the grounds. In summer, truthful travellers tell us, the King retires to a glass pavilion at the bottom of a lake situated in the palace grounds. Walls, floor, and ceiling of this pavilion are made of glass, these joined by an indissoluble cement. It is so arranged that when empty it rises to the surface of the lake.

An African traveller says that the manner in which the Hill-Damaras of south-western Africa smoke is widely different from either Hindu, Mussulman, or Christian. Instead of simply inhaling the smoke, and then immediately letting it escape, either by the mouth or nostril, they swallow it deliberately. A small quantity of water is put into a large horn, three or four feet long. A short clay pipe, filled with tobacco, or "dacha," is then introduced, and fixed vertically into the side near the extremity of the narrow end, communicating with the interior by a small aperture. This being done, the party present place themselves in a circle, observing deep silence ; and, with open mouths and eyes glistening with delight, they anxiously abide their turn. The chief man usually has the honour of enjoying the first pull at the pipe.

Perhaps the most precious sword in existence is that of the Gaekwar of Baroda. Its hilt and belt are encrusted with diamond, rubies, and emeralds, and it is valued at £220,000. The Shah of Persia possesses a sword valued at £10,000. There are some costly swords in India, and both the Czar and Sultan possess jewelled sabres of great price. The most valuable sword in this country is one that was presented to Lord Wolseley. The hilt is set with brilliants, and it is valued at £2000.

Sandringham Church was filled with an interested congregation on the occasion of the christening of the infant daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York. Amongst those who attended the service were the Prince and Princess af Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princes Edward and Albert, Princess Victoria of Wales, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Duke of Teck, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne. The infant Princess wore the Royal christening robe. The service was performed at the entrance to the chancel, where the members of the Royal Family were seated. A temporary font had been erected, consisting of a pedestal, draped with satin, trailed with ivy, and ornamented with a wealth of flowers. On the pedestal rested the gold bowl presented by the city of Edinburgh to the Duke and Duchess of York as a wedding gift. The Archbishop of York officiated, assisted by the Rev. Canon Dalton, canon of St George's Chapel, Windsor ; the Rev. Canon Harvey, rector ; and the Rev. Percy de Putron, of Sandringham. The sponsors were the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, the Dowager Empress of Russia, Princess Victoria of Wales, the King of Greece, and Prince Francis of Teck. The Princess of Wales handed the infant to the Archbishop, who named her Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary. After the ceremony was over, the Royal party returned to Sandringham House.

Colonel Bird and the officers and men of the Victoria and St. George's Rifles on June 16 entertained the Colonial troops quartered in Chelsea Barracks to an excellent smoking concert in the head-quarters, Davies Street, Berkeley Square. About 300 Colonials, representing most of the contingents, attended. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts arrived shortly after ten o'clock, and received an enthusiastic welcome without as well as within the building. He expressed his pleasure at again meeting the Colonials, and hoped they would all thoroughly enjoy themselves during their stay in England. Among others present were Lord Methuen, Colonel Mackinnon, Major Henniker, Major-General Ivor Herbet, Viscount Falmouth, Colonels Gibson and Donville (Canada), Major Reay and Lieutenant Smith (South Australia), Lieutenant Phillips (Cape Mounted Rifles), Captain Shepstone (Natal), Major Rooks and Lieutenant Lezare (Trinidad), Lieutenant D. Honston (Gold Coast Houssas) Captain Strickland (West Australia).

The annual conversazione of the Society of Arts was held, on June 16, at the South Kensington Museum. The guests, who numbered over 2000, were received in the Central Corridor by Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, the chairman, and other members of the Council. Excellent and varied arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the company, including some interesting experiments with the Rontgen and other strange rays.

A new helmet has been served out, by way of experiment, to several regiments of the German Army. According to the "Army and Navy Gazette," it is very light, being made of aluminium, and is bronzed, in order to obviate the drawbacks which might arise from a bright metal head-dress. Germany has already tried aluminium horseshoes, buckles, and accoutrements, with a view to lightening the weight which the soldier must carry. For horseshoes it has been found too soft, but in other respects it has answered well. There is one drawback which had not been foreseen—namely, that when exposed to the influence of the sun aluminium will store up heat to a remarkable degree, eventually becoming so hot as to blister the skin.

Never before has there been a more brilliant display of colour at a Royal Society's conversazione than there was on June 16. Levee dress, uniforms, and scarlet academic robes made the assemblage of guests unwantedly resplendent. The exhibits included plants from Thibet, gathered from elevations ranging from fifteen to nineteen thousand feet above sea level ; sponges, medusæ, shells, and fishes from Lake Tanganyika ; and artificial diamonds. Uranium was making believe to prove the possibility of perpetual motion, and argon and helium, with the aid of elettricity, were helping to express a loyal wish. Photographs of various kinds were plentiful ; and there were illustrations of a secret process of producing photographs in colour. The peculiarities of cathode rays were duly displayed, with the fluorescence they can produce, and the efforts of electricity on them. The Rontgen rays, of course, were at work. The Tesla Coil suggested some comparatively recent advances in electrical sceience, the still more recent Hertz waves being, of course, fully in evidence. Professor Silvanus Thomson's model served to give a notion of how these waves are transmitted, and Professor Oliver Lodge has shown that the idea of using them for signalling purposes had independently occurred to him.

Mr. Edward S. Prior has been writing a history of English Gothic architecture, which Messrs. Bell and Sons will publish. While treating the style as an original expression of the English genius and temperament, the author points out its relation to the Gothic of Normandy. Mr. G. Hersley is drawing a large number of illustrations for this work.

The annual dinner of the Women Writers took place on June 14 at the Criterion Restaurant. Those ladies who were present at the earliest of these gatherings nine or ten years ago looked round with pardonable pride upon the goodly muster, 114 in all, which replaced the twenty who sat down amid the derisive condescension of attendant waiters to the original dinner. Mrs. Flora Stell was in the chair, and gave the usual toast of the Queen with a fresh and even a martial turn. Then she delivered her own speech on the ethics of literature, and pointed out that women in their position of comparative new-comers in the literary calling were far less trammelled than men by the clinging bonds of custom, and had therefore an opportunity of altering and bettering the customs—that is to say, the ethics—of the calling. Miss F. Montresor, speaking on "The fellowship of writers," urged that those whose very stock in trade, so to speak, included sympathy and imagination should make a point of bringing these qualities to bear upon their fellow-workers of whichever sex, and very prettily asked her "sister writers" to give their best wishes to "our brother writers." Mrs. Creighton spoke about "The pleasures of research," and hinted that not only pleasure for the searcher but also profit for the literary world was derivable from the strict training required by historical research. She mentioned a successful lady novelist whose first appearance in print had been concerned with the early Gothic bishops of Spain, and every lady turned and looked inquiringly at her neighbours. A new departure was the unanimous vote for a telegram of congratulation to the Queen, which was accordingly despatched. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie, Mrs. Clifford, Miss Mary Kingsley, Miss Angela Dickens, Miss Adeline Sergeant, Miss Annie Swan, Edna Lyall, and Mrs. Dollie Radford.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A CONVICTION UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. DR. MANOCKJEE EDULJEE CHANDA OR SUKHIA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Motilal Chunilal, first class City Magistrate of Surat, who, on the 23rd February last, convicted the defendant of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by public servant, and fined him Rs. 50, in default one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused ; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that the District Magistrate of Surat had issued a proclamation by beat of drum, under which every one who came from Randeir was examined by a doctor at the Hope Bridge, and then allowed to enter Surat city. The accused was said to have arrived at the Hope Bridge about 10-30 a.m. on the 20th February in a carriage, that he drove on without undergoing medical examination, and that when his carriage was stopped at a distance of about fifty paces, he quarralled with the doctor and head constable, and took down their names.

The accused submitted a written defence, in which he said that he had a dispensary at Randeir, to which he went every day. On his return on the forenoon of the 20th February, not thinking it necessary to stop at the Hope Bridge station, as he had gone the same morning to Randeir, his ghorawalla drove on, but the police constable, doing duty at the station, called out to him to stop, and he accordingly told his driver to stop, which he at once did. The police constable then went up and spoke to him in an insulting tone, and accused told him to speak to him in a courteous manner. Accused said he was not aware of the order, and had no intention of disobeying the order of the District Magistrate. The magistrate remarked that, from the evidence for the prosecution, it was quite clear that the accused did not stop to submit himself to medical examination, and it was not until the policemen surrounded his shigram and stopped it that he got down, went to the doctor, and got himself examined. But his behaviour towards the doctor and the police distinctly showed that he submitted to this process unwillingly.

It was argued for the defendant that, as the rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act were sanctioned by Government on the 20th February 1897, and published in the Government Gazette in Bombay on that date, and were not known in Surat until the 21st February, any proclamation made by the District Magistrate before the 20th, was *ultra vires* ; and that no charge of disobedience of it could legally be sustained. The defendant submitted himself to medical examination as soon as he was told that there was an order to that effect.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: The only direction which it is possible to spell out in the proclamation in the present case is a direction to a person to permit a medical examination to be made of himself. What it says is that "Doctors have been kept to examine all persons who come from the Randeir side, and the doctors will examine, and they (they who come) will permit themselves to be examined. The doctor will be in attendance on the Surat side of the bridge." This cannot include a direction that the persons shall offer themselves for examination. Assuming, however, that it does direct the persons therein named to submit themselves for examination, it must be shown that the applicant did refuse so to submit himself. What the magistrate says about this is as follows : "It is quite clear that the accused did not stop to submit himself to medical examination. It was not until the policemen surrounded his shigram (and) (*sic*) that he stopped it. He then got down, went to the doctor, and got himself examined. This he did immediately he was told by the policeman that he must get himself examined." This is nearly what the accused himself admits. He says that he had no knowledge of the order and was driving over the bridge when he was told to stop by the police, that he stopped as soon as he could, that he was then told that he must be examined by the doctor, and that thereupon he submitted himself for examination. The gravamen of the charge evidently is that the accused did not stop his carriage of his own accord and offer himself for medical examination but drove on till he was told to stop by the police, thus apparently trying to evade an examination. But as we have above said the direction only required a submission to examination, and a submission implies a previous request. In the present case the accused directly he was told that he had to be examined assented thereto, it is therefore wrong to say that he refused to submit to examination. He says that he was in ignorance of the order till told of it by the police. There is no evidence which shows that he knew of the order. All that is proved is that the order was proclaimed by beat of drum throughout the town and that a copy of it was posted on the bridge. We think that he is entitled to be believed when he says he did not know of the order and as he certainly stopped his carriage when told to do so by the police and submitted himself, however ungraciously, to examination immediately he was asked to do so he is not guilty of any disobedience of the order. We reverse the conviction and sentence and acquit the accused.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed refund of the fine, if paid.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to hear that the Managing Committee of the Association has, in spite of many difficulties, succeeded this year in arranging these very interesting matches, for which every credit is due to the energetic secretaries, Professor Muller and Mr. D. J. Tata. But it is very much regretted that out of so many schools in Bombay only eleven have joined this year. The absence this year of one of the prominent high schools—the Fort High School—is very striking. It is said that on account of some injustice done to this school's eleven last year, the Headmaster, Mr. F. B. Master, who is the treasurer and a member of the Managing Committee, and whose interest for the welfare of the association is conspicuous, has thought it fit not to enter his team into competition under the auspices of the association. It is a great pity that Mr. Master should have taken his school team's defeat last year in such an unsportsmanlike spirit. When it was said that the Fort High School would not take part in these matches in future, we all expected that the noble example set by Mr. Savage, of the Cathedral High School, and Mr. Framji Banaji, of the Byramji Jijibhai High School, in 1895, would dissuade Mr. Master from such a step. I, last year, witnessed the match complained of, and I am of opinion that Mr. Master had no right to complain of any injustice being done to his team at the Xavierites gaining a well-won victory over his school's eleven. Let us hope that Mr. Master will talk of injustice no more, and from next year send his school team in these matches, for if every year one or two schools fall off on account of some imaginary injustice done to them, in three or four years there will be no such interesting matches. Besides, Mr. Master must know that the absence of his school in future from these matches will confirm the opinion expressed by many that the Fort High School, which for four consecutive years boasted in the beginning to come off victorious in the end, on being defeated every year not by first class elevens like the New High School's or St. Mary's or the Proprietory's, but by second-class ones' has thought it fit to remain behind in undignified silence, which is certainly unbefitting such a great institution.—Yours, &c.,

July 7. D.

A JEWISH PRIEST CHARGED WITH MISCHIEF, TRESPASS, AND THEFT.

A correspondent, writing from Thana, says that a case of considerable interest to the Jewish community of Thana is likely to become the subject of magisterial inquiry here. The treasurer of the Jewish Synagogue, which is situated at Tembi Street, on Friday last, lodged a complaint before Mr. Kotewal, Deputy Collector and first-class Magistrate, charging Mr. Levy, the priest, and three others with mischief, criminal trespass, and theft of goods belonging to the synagogue, and applied for warrants. The magistrate granted the warrants, but before they could be executed, the accused engaged the services of Mr. Furdunjee Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. Mr. Taleyarkhan appeared before the magistrate, and argued that the warrant had been obtained under gross misrepresentations. There was a split in the community, and if the other side had had an opportunity of giving their version the magistrate would have refused to grant the warrants. His clients were well-known residents of Thana one of them a priest, and he would prove to the satisfaction of the court that the statements made in the complaint were malicious and unfounded. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the court to order the warrants to be cancelled. A written application was then handed over to the court, and the warrants were cancelled, and summons issued. The case was adjourned to enable the parties to argue questons of law and facts.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

A report has been received that a few shots were fired into the Boya post on Monday, but there were no casualties.

The construction of the road on the left bank of the Tochi river is said to be proceeding satisfactorily, and the bridge at Boya will when made be a great convenience, as the old road ran in the river bed. General Corrie Bird inspected the regiments of the force here on their own parade ground this morning and then visited the Commissariat and transport lines and the field hospital. The Highlanders should arrive early to-morrow morning.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the executors of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order, made on the 7th January, 1867, should not be set aside. The learned counsel said that the debts of the insolvent, with the exception of Rs. 1,000, had been assigned to Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. The rule was granted and made returnable in a fortnight.

RE KAZEE MAHOMED MEYA DADA MEYA.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent. The insolvent was in jail, and an affidavit of the creditors had been served on him there on Tuesday last.

Mr. Robertson, who appeared to oppose the application, had no objection to an adjournment.

His lordship granted insolvent one week's time in which to reply to the affidavit. No interim order was granted.

RE NARSIDAS VASANLAL.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the issue of a commission to Thatha near Kurrachee for the examination of Devkibai, the insolvent's sister, and two other witnesses.

Mr. Manker argued that no commission should be granted for the examination of Devkibai, as he had undertaken to produce her in court.

His lordship, acceding to Mr. Manker's application, granted a commission for the examination of the other two persons only.

RE GEORGE CLIFFORD WOODWARD.

Mr. Murzban, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices ; and the application was granted.

RE POONAMCHAND NAGINDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of two of the insolvents, applied for a revocation of the adjudication order on the ground that his clients had settled with their creditors. His lordship granted a rule *nisi*, which was made returnable in a fortnight.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges : —Waghjee Jairam and others ; Mariano Salvador dos Remedios ; and Latif Abba Marafani.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	13	76	13	35	14	92	14	59
Wednesday, July 7th......	2	16	1	25	3	25	0	75
Total.....	15	92	14	60	18	17	15	34
Total fall to July 7th, 1896.	32	36	31	88	33	81	33	31
Total fall to July 7th, 1895.	21	43	17	45	18	68	18	54

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	35	57
Monday, July 5	0	16
Total....	35	73

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 fhours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturage it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·422	W	3	108·6	90·0	42	...	2·41	−0·66
Sirsa	29·482	Calm	8	105·3	85·5	69	.	1·04	−1·75
Delhi	29·507	WSW	5	102·2	87·5	56	0·01	2·01	−3·81
Agra	29·521	NE	6	101·5	81·7	51	...	3·74	−1·32
Cawnpore	29·496	WSW	5	102·4	89·0	47	...	2·47	...
Allahabad	29·470	WNW	5	104·6	85·7	58	...	5·45	−2·96
Jhansi	29·522	SE	1	106·1	84·7	60	...	6·31	−1·66
Jacobabad	29·415	S	9	108·4	89·0	41	...	6·04	−0·31
Karachi	29·495	SSW	9	94·3	82·0	74	..	...	−0·95
Jeypore	29·422	W	4	101·1	85·9	47	...	0·2	−4·25
Ajmere	29·532	W	10	102·9	84·5	61	..	0·22	−3·56
Deesa	29·512	SW	16	102·9	81·6	58	...	0·5	−3·39
Ahmedabad	29·566	SW	6	102·3	81·6	66	...	3·31	...
Bhuj	29·548	S	15	97·5	79·9	66	...	0·0	−3·09
Rajkot	29·561	S	13	101·4	80·6	68	...	...	−7·56
Ghadechi	29·562	SW	13	101·2	81·2	59	...	1·34	..
Veraval	29·547	SE	10	85·1	80·2	88	0·09	6·17	..
Neemuch	29·539	SW	7	99·8	79·6	64	...	2·8	−3·58
Indore	29·581	NW	3	97·1	78·1	64	...	2·0	−6·86
Saugor	29·531	WSW	6	99·3	82·1	59	...	8·55	−1·73
Jubbulpore	29·531	W	4	98·5	78·6	63	...	8·6	−4·60
Hoshangabad	29·574	W	3	98·9	81·6	65	...	6·34	−4·91
Khandwa	29·587	W	3	98·2	78·1	79	0·18	1·5	−6·42
Raipur	29·554	W	8	98·4	79·5	68	0·58	4·30	−8·34
Nagpur	29·580	NW	9	99·2	78·6	77	...	5·0	−7·03
Amraoti	29·594	NNW	4	99·2	74·8	82	0·01	4·83	−4·40
Akola	29·588	WNW	13	101·2	78·8	61	0·05	1·04	−6·43
Surat	29·564	S	10	97·2	79·1	70	...	1·9	−12·27
Malegaon	29·605	WSW	8	95·9	73·6	66	0·25	3·2	−2·88
Bombay	29·631	W	17	83·6	77·6	89	1·42	16·67	−11·10
Poona	29·658	SE	13	85·0	73·1	77	0·0	4·35	−1·91
Ahmednagar	29·617	S	6	91·8	71·9	35	0·02	1·52	..
Aurangabad	29·647	WSW	6	90·4	75·2	63	...	3·12	...
Sholapur	29·658	SW	13	96·7	74·0	59	...	2·88	−4·63
Ratnagiri	29·701	Calm.	5	86·4	74·9	98	6·41	20·53	−11·68
Belgaum	29·728	WSW	21	81·7	66·8	95	0·31	5·36	−1·95
Goa	29·727	NW	10	79·0	74·4	95	2·99	30·85	...
Karwar	29·740	WSW	5	82·2	74·5	79	0·58	48·8	+0·31
Mangalore	29·785	ESE	3	80·8	72·9	95	4·74	58·17	+13·00
Calicut	29·79	E	6	82·3	73·5	92	1·78	57·96	+16·45
Cochin	29·794	Calm	M	85·8	74·7	91	1·04	47·57	+13·24
Bangalore	29·776	WSW	15	80·2	66·8	82	0·11	1·51	−2·99
Secunderabad	29·627	W	12	94·7	75·3	65	...	1·32	−4·16
Masulipatam	29·605	WNW	10	93·2	77·1	93	0·50	1·17	−4·71
Bellary	29·672	..	8	[illegible]	76·3	49	...	2·65	+0·43
Cuddapah	29·677	NW	M	97·2	80·0	54	..	2·74	−2·3
Madras	29·683	W	9	96·5	83·0	59	0·01	3·24	+0·42
Coimbatore	29·750	SW	7	86·4	71·8	70	...	4·15	+2·77
Trichinopoly	29·748	SW	6	98·7	79·2	54	...	2·71	+0·68
Negapatam	29·733	SW	9	97·1	75·8	59	...	..	−2·21
Colombo	29·825	WSW	11	85·5	78·0	87	0·10	12·97	+4·91
Aden	29·686	SW	8	95·9	81·8	77	..	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·81 (14·34); G. T. H.=1·25 (14·05) ; St. G. H.=1·98 (16·53) ; C. P.=1·42 (16·67).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients and moderately steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch, Sholapur and Secunderabad, 18 at Ajmere and 12 at Deesa, Bhuj, Bombay and Madras. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and the minimum in large to very lage excess in Central India, Rajputana and at Sirsa, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Saugor and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Jhansi, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Colombo and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (6·41"), Mangalore (4·74") and Goa (2·99"), over an inch at Calicut (1·78"), Bombay (1·42") and Cochin (1·04"), light to moderate showers at Khandwa, Raipur, Malegaon, Belgaum, Karwar, Bangalore and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Delhi, Veraval, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Poona, Madras and Colombo. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is rather weak, being two-thirds of its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast, and more or less heavy rain to the north of Karwar, more particularly between Ratnagiri and Bombay. The abnormal chart indicates three areas of low pressure, one on and off the North Coromandel Coast, the other on and off South Malabar Coast, and the third at and in the neighbourhood of Veraval, Surat and Bombay, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The isobars indicate that rain is likely to fall in Berar and at and about Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Surat, Veraval and Rajkot. The weather in the Arabian Sea is still squally and slightly unsettled. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states : "Barometer 29,919", light, south-east Trades, cloudy, no rain and lightning to south."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·637
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·6
Dew Point		76·8
Relative humidity of Air		·896
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·8
General Directions of wind		SW, SSE, S, SSE, S, SSW, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	395
Fall of Rain		0·75
Total fall during month		0·93
" " year		15·34
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 7th July		1·34

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

It does not seem to be yet clear that we have heard the real meaning of the riots in Calutta. The exciting cause on the surface of the matter was the dispute about the possession of the mosque : but it is remarkable that there seems to have been little or no quarrelling between Mahomedans and Hindus, and even where the mob had the upper hand it appears to have offerd no violence to the latter, reserving its hostility for the police and European community. This alone marks the outbreak as something totally different from the ordinary religious riots, like those of Bombay, for example, where the two races bend all their hatred upon each other and only oppose the police and troops in so far as these come between to separate them. Under the Circumstances it is not surprising that there are many speculations afloat. Some opine that they are the result of stopping the pilgrimage to Mecca. Others that they rise from the excitement, and exultation that have been stirred by the Sultan's triumphs over the Greeks. A contemporary in Calcutta seems to hold that they are due to the Simla exodus! We have seen a good many things ascribed to the Simla Exodus, but never before quite such a silly imputation as this. Is it possible that anyone supposes that if the Viceroy had been in Calcutta last week it would have been his business to see that order was kept in the streets? We shall next find people asking why the Commander-in-Chief was at Simla, when if he were kept to his duties in Fort William he might have been available to lead a company down Bow Bazaar. For what purpose, it may be asked, does the Government of Bengal exist if it is not to be responsible for the keeping of the place in its own capital? Yet it is likely enough that the absence of any central authority in Calcutta did delay the suppression of the riots. The disturbance has caught the Government of Bengal at a time when it is singularly weak. For several months the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province has been suffering from ill-health and a desire to get home to England. His office has just been transferred to one who though highly esteemed by all who know him, was never regarded till the other day in the light of a probable ruler of the Province, his ambition apparently having been until the appointment fell suddenly vacant to get the management of the estates of a local zemindar. His Secretaries no doubt are good and able men, but they were scattered. The Chief Secretary is in the hills, isolated by ruptured communications ; another was touring in Behar with his chief ; a third is just preparing to start on leave abroad. The Head of the Police and the General Commanding the District are both in Darjeeling, cut off by the break in the railway. The Calcutta city police have recently lost their trusted chief, and his successor, the present Commissioner, though he has the reputation of an excellent officer, can scarcely yet have gathered up all the reins, and must moreover have laboured under the feeling of being on trial, as his prospects of an extension depend on his success in the appointment. The authorities in Calcutta have evidently been anxious to dispose of the riots with as little noise as possible. They know that the higher authorities will make as light of the disturbances as they can; and that they themselves would come in for furiously hostile criticism if they did anything exceptionally vigorous, and they were therefore in a way acting with their hands tied. Reports and explanations will now be required, whereas it has been a time when the Government should have been in constant touch with their officers on the spot. And it has to be borne in mind that the disturbance has not been put down, but that it was apparently allayed by a compromise between the parties to the dispute—or at any rate by the report that a compromise had been effected between the parties—in which the Government is quite left out. It cannot be said that that is a very dignified end to the matter.—*Pioneer*.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 6.

For Liverpool.

Kt Companion s—10 bales wool, and 41 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 44 bales wool, Nagjeebhoy Nanjee ; 22 bales wool, M Balloo ; 35 bales bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 146 bales wool, Bhuwall Harbhum ; 57 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 147 bales cotton, 8 bales cotton waste, and 93 bales cotton fly, Isaac Wright and Co ; 100 bales cotton fly, R Kursandas and Co ; 155 bales cotton waste, and 41 cwt buffalo pickers, H E Bode and Sons ; 44 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 115 bales wool, Jadhowjee Karra ; 19 bales wool, Kika Khooshall ; 68 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Latif ; 88 bales wool, M Khoopchand ; 40 bale wool, M Jaitha.

For London.

Peninsular s—3,999 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Oriental s—20 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co ; 78 bales skins and hide, Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassom ; 10 bales hides, K Shurriff and Co ; 48 bales skins and hide, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 8 bales skins, 8 bales hide, V Mohomedbhoy and Co ; 3 cwt condiments, H Muncherjee and sons ; 30 cwt chutney, M M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 30 cwt deer horns, Megjee Mohomed and Co ; 20 cwt rampatree, K M Jaitha ; 100 cwt gum, 17 cwt rampatree, A Mowjee ; 100 cwt gum, Mohomedbhoy Fuckeerbhoy and Co ; 8 bales skins, A M Abdoola and Co ; 12 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co ; 113 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 bales and 1 case cotton curtains and 5 bales coir matting, Ardeshir and Byramjee ; 9 cwt peacock feathers, Abdoola Allaruckia and Co.

For Hamburg.

Florida s—110 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 150 cwt weedseed, Bauer and Krause ; 12,785 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 600 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp ; 508 cwt myrabollams, Purshotum Sewjee.

For Dunkirk.

Kt Companion s—150 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

For New York.

Oriental s—4 cwt condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

For Hull.

Mikado s—531 cwt myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

For Antwerp.

Mikado s—100 bales hemp, John L Kirsten and Co.

Netherly Hall s—23102 cwt rapeseed, and 2,000 cwt castorseed 201 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 7,798 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoons and Co.

For St. Petersburg.

Mikado s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—245 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 251 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 19 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 530 cwt onions, H O Abba ; 3 3-4 cwt peacock feathers, Yick Loong and Co ; 3 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy ; 1 pot sandlewood oil, E A Mochalla.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—104 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 14 bales twist and 20 cwt cambay stone, E Noordin and Co ; 9 lbs cow bazar, D Mowjee and Co ; 34 cwt olibanum, A Mowjee ; 156 3-4 cwt olibanum, and 70 cwt fennel seed, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 9 cases opium, and P S N Co ; 83 cases opium, P and O S N Co ; 43 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co.

Hydaspes s—116 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—62 cwt ivory, Quan Lun Eaoo.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—149 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—116 bales twist, 24 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co ; 186 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 35 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 15 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 26 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Kt Templar s—800 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 3,044 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 7,800 baes cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 549 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 484 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 3,240 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

For Nagasaki.

Kt Templar s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha and Co.

For Yokohama.

Kt Templar s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

July 7.

For Liverpool.

Kt Templar s—81 bales wool, Roysee Amerchand ; 31 bales wool, Heerjee Momed ; 29 bales wool, Ruttonsee Nanjee ; 5 bales wool, and 4 bales goat hair, Esmall Ebrahim ; 50 bales wool, Canjee Khatow.

For London.

Oriental s—11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 19 cases bristles, Martin Cohen and Co ; 20 cwt pearl shells, K Shurriff and Co ; 5 cases brassware, D Maneckial ; 100 cwt gum, D Jena ; 100 cwt gum Jaitha Malsee ; 10 cwt peacock feathers, Nanay Khairaz and Co ; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co ; 75 cwt gum, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.

For Dunkirk.

Kt Companion s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 12 cwt Jubbalpore stones, Essoofally Abdoolabhoy.

For Antwerp.

Netherby Hall s—1,005 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Florida s—12 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—80 tons old iron rails, C Boggiano ; 75 tons old iron, Kika Khooshall ; 11,003 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt linseed, John Fadhiri ; 10,756 cwt teelseed and 9,040 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,061 cwt linseed and 25 cwt mowraseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Leghorn.

Singapore s—2,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—28 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 22 cwt olibanum and 60 cwt fennelseed, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Hydaspes s—52 bales twist, V Ebrahim and Co ; 50 bales twist, Doongarsee Gangjee ; 403 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 18 cwt peacock feathers, Moledina Lalljee ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—100 bales twist, M Byramjee ; 1 1-4 cwt ivory, Canjee Dwarkaas ; 1 box cow bazar, A C Esmailjee ; 1 box cow bazar, P F Talati ; 1 parcel cow bazar, Esmaill ; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1 box cow bazar, D Mowjee and Co ; 11 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 18 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 18 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co ; 15 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 19 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co ; 5 chests opium, A C Esmailjee ; 17 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 10 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 7 chests opium, M M Essabhoy.

For Shanghai.

Hydaspes s—185 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,200 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 404 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 bales twis, Killick Nixon and Co ; 108 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 83 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 1102 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 80 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 37 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 7 chests opium, M M Essabhoy ; 23 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co ; 41 chests opium, F. M. Chinoy.

For Kobe.

Kt Templar s—800 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Kt Templar s—200 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.

For Calcutta.

Merkara s—615 bales cotton, L Baboolall ; 127 bales cotton, R Keshanlall.

Pemba s—79 bales cotton, R Kishonlall.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW.—Dr. Boyd's Valuable Furniture, best Platedware, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, Garden, &c., at Colaba Point. Sale SATURDAY, 10th inst.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. Jagonnath Sadasivjee's Books on Engineering, at Crawford's Rooms, to be SOLD on 9th inst.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

THIS is the time for you to BUY Useful or Fancy PRESENTS. Everything going off very cheap, some rare bargains, at SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE, Hornby Row.

LANDAU FOR SALE.—Owner left Bombay. Light and in first-class order. Inspection and price obtained at L. P. DE SOUZA, Coach Builder, Gowalia Tank Road.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. R. P. Karkaria's VALUABLE LIBRARY, at CRAWFORD'S ROOMS, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M. from Lot No. 416.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tinned chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

TAILOR—WANTED, a good European CUTTER, experienced man with good address for a First-class Business. Apply with Testimonials, state terms. Permanent engagement. Address—BOMBAY HOUSE, Lahore.

WANTED, persons desirous of appearing for the approaching EXAMINATIONS of ACCOUNTANTS in certain Colleges in India. Passing guaranteed. Apply to "D. D.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent CARDER and SPINNER. Native or European, for the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Coy., Ld., Apply to the Agents, No. 5, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—BUNGALOWS at Tardeo, also at Nepean Sea Road, whole or separate blocks. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazegon, at Rs. 5 12 2 per Case.

JUST received, Silver Waltham Watches expressly manufactured to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., in hunting cases Rs 60; in open faced, Rs. 55; guaranteed for six years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the Foundation-Stone of the MASONIC HALL, 5th June, 1897. Splendid Picture. Every likeness perfect. Price Rs. 3 each. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;

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PRICE..............................Rs. 6,
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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held on the 5th August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 21st July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to state so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

CHUBB SAFES AND CHUBB'S LOCKS

DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
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NOTES,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

THERE was no change in the financial quotations in London yesterday, with the single exception of a decline of 3-16 per cent. in Rupee Securities, to £62 3-4. Bar Silver continued at 27 9-16d. per oz., and in New York at 60 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·86 7-8 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £56 per ton, and Yellow Metal at 4 15-16s.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 785,000 quarters, or 10,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week, at 795,000 quarters.

For Cawnpoore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 42½s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong; for Brown Rapeseed 39 1-8s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal in a strong market.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, to 4⅜d. per lb., and East Indians were 1-32d. higher for all descriptions, while American arrivals were 3-64d. more all round, 4 13-64d. being quoted for July delivery, and 3 29-32d. for November-December. The market closed firmer, Surats firmer, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats; and the Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

On the New York market re-opening yesterday Ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; August Futures were 5 points lower at 7·39 cents, and December 9 points at 7·34 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, and the arrivals to date of this season's Cotton compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	1,000	1,500	500
Three days' do	2,000	2,600	4,200
Since 1st September	6,568,000	5,148,200	7,878,900

The rain which has fallen at last has had the effect of lowering prices for forward Cotton, and Broach, for March delivery, can be had at Rs. 214 per candy. In ready Cotton prices are firm, Japan and the local Mills being both in the market today. Wadhwan has been sold at Rs. 190 to 197, Dhulia at Rs. 181-2, and Khangaum Ginned at Rs. 190.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,003 bales.
Wheat	1,094 cwts.
Linseed	1,473 "
Rapeseed	13,292 "
Poppyseed	663 "
Castorseed	1,784 "
Rice	35,512 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little doing to-day. A line is reported done for Antwerp, August, at 9s. per ton.

MONEY.—The demand rate of the Bank of Bombay was to-day reduced one per cent. and the minimum now is 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have continued steady in tone at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day with no enquiry either way, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 2 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·57	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling and rates given at 101 1-16 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 101 3-16 for the Settlement, from which they declined to 100 7-8 and 101 in the two positions, respectively; Threes remained at 95.

SHARES are dull. There has been an advance of Rs. 30 in Lukhmidass Mill, and of Rs. 5 each in China, Manockjee Petit, and Queen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,419 tons, Captain F Thurston, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,951 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Galle, in ballast.

THE Japan Mail Steam Ship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru, 2031 tons, Captain G Shimadzee, sailed yesterday for Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E G Matheson, Mr T R Williams, Mr Abdool Cadar, Mr A A Cadar, Mr Asn-O-Gin, Mr K Taguwa and 26 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain F J Cruess, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut H J Naylor, Mr Dawood bin Essack, Mr Nama bin Backad and 65 deck.

THE s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J G Sharp, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from London (2nd June) via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2,881 packages explosives. During the voyage she experienced fine monsoon weather, with heavy swell from south-west.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 7.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Stevenson	Madras	3-7	F M & Co
A	Obra		Brown	Calcutta		M M & Co
B	Mikado	2308	Pickering	Hull	8-7	Do.
C	Naderi	1160	Hanson	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
D	Henry Balckow	439	Jourdain			B & P S N Co
E	Guyana	2170	Snow	Karachi		F Forbes & Co
F	Hiroma Maru	2031	Shimadzu	Japan	8-7	N Y Kaishu
G	Courland	760	Tenton			D Adoola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Kt Companion	2593	Williams	Antwerp		K N & Co
N	Raventhaler	1813	Gramberg	Calcutta	3-7	Glade & Co
O	Bancoora	2197	Whitehead	Zanzibar	8-7	M M & Co
Q	Goa	1903	Plommer	Zanzibar	15-7	Do.
	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Oriental	3085	Moule	London	9-7	P & O Co
2	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	6-7	M M & Co
3	Singapore	2452	Pezzarello	Genoa	20-7	F R S N Co
4	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	China	8-7	F R Co
5	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Barcham	China	8-7	P & O Co
6	Peshawar	2292	Vibert	China	3-7	P & O Co
6	Kt Templar	2701	Pain	Kobe	13-7	P & O Co
7	Hydaspes	1911	Lockyer	China	10-7	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Meyer	Trieste	7-7	A L S N Co
10	Roma	1722	Storm	Karachi		C Muncherjee
12	Peninsular	3047	Wheler	London	23-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	15-7	M M & Co
15	Florida	2010	Young	Antwerp	8-7	J M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Clydesdale s	Sharpe	London, June 2.
7	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Nowshera s	Stone	Calcutta, &c.
	Hiroshima Maru s	Shimadzee	Japan.
	Poseidon s	Meyer	Trieste via Karachi.
	Onda s	Thurston	Galle.

The steamer Khandalla, Captain Cruess, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Guyana, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi, Antwerp and Hamburg.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

387,96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Bambai vs Sakharam Nilkant and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.
305,96—Wadia and G—Khimjee Mowjee vs Memon Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyadina—Ardeshir H and D.
203,95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utmaram Icharam and another—M H Khan.
311,96—Hiralal M and M—Tillockchand Manukchand vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and G.
350,96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal vs Hirachand Khooshal and others—Bhaishunker and K.
74,96—Sorabji and J—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Choonilal Fakir—Bland and N.
555,96—Brown and M—Thakor Dharsey Henroy vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail—Magonlal and R.
378,94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and another vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co.
303,94—Brown and M—Rampartab Manal and others vs Goverdhundas Balmakund and others—Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

651,96—Ardeshir H and D—Goolabchand Munalal and others vs Aminaboo and others—Little and Co, and Bicknell M and M.
652-96—Ardeshir H and D Jugalkishore Balkison vs Aminaboo and others—Little and Co, and Bicknell M and M.
81,97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin vs Goolabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D, Little and Co.
593,95—Matubhai and J—Sitaram Luxmon and another vs Janardhan Ranchod—Payne, G and S.
565,96—Janardhan and A—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.
89,97—Manshukial D and J—Ruttonsey Muljee vs Ram Narayen Kipondath.
243,1882,96—Thakurdas D and C—Javervahoo vs Vithaldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.
131,96—Muljee and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Cullianda and others—Craigie L and O.
275,83—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.
413,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail Magonlal and R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

IN affectionate and respectful memory of WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON, late District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1896, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers. His sterling worth preserves his memory. (Concan district).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—June 27, at Dungagali, the wife of Captain Chesney Cook, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
COURPALAIS—June 29, at Dharwar, the wife of Burton S. Courpalais, Coffee Planter, Kudur, of a son.
WEBB—July 2, at Mooktapore, Tirhoot, the wife of C. R. Hay Webb, of twins—boy and girl.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—SEARLE—June 10, at St. James's, Sussex Gardens, W., John Campbell, of Madras, to Evelyn Lucy, daughter of Major-General Arthur T. Searle, Madras Staff Corps.
SAWERS—O'CONNOR—June 5, at St. Francis Church, Naini Tal, by the Bishop of Allahabad, Charles Dundas Sawers, of the National Bank of India, Limited, Delhi, to Florence Mary, third daughter of the late C. O'Connor, of Kensington, London.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

LORD SALISBURY has fulminated against the action of Turkey in refusing to hasten the conclusion of peace by evacuating Thessaly, with a vigour even exceeding his reference to the "vast territories coming into the market" in November 1895. He attributes the delays at Constantinople regarding Greece entirely to Turkey, and states that her excessive deliberateness is causing great injury, which possibly may be attended with danger. The Grand Turk would probably reply that there would be no delays in Constantinople if Greece encouraged by hopes of assistance from some of the Powers had not invaded Turkish territories. He might even hint that he alone cannot be blamed for the undesirable delays that have occurred, inasmuch as they are at least in part due to the kindly suggestion of Germany that Turkey should on no account relinquish her claim to territorial compensation, but should strenuously maintain the right of the victor to the spoils of war. He might even go so far as to argue that, having heard on such excellent authority that vast territories are shortly coming into the market, there is no reason why Turkey should not have her share of them when she has the military energy to seize and the military strength to hold. This view of the matter has indeed found expression in the very practical form of reinforcements sent into Greece, raising the army of occupation to 200,000 men. The Ottoman troops on the European side of the Bosphorus are estimated at 400,000, whose efficiency as a fighting force is vouched for by German Generals who guided and supervised the operations of the invading army in Greece. Those disinterested officers have a very high and hopeful opinion indeed of the material of Turkish armies when organised on the German system by German specialists. Why then should the Sultan be in any particular hurry to order his troops to evacuate Thessaly? As we observed when the question was first mooted, none of the Powers would care to undertake the task of evicting them single-handed. Will the Six Powers unite to compel them to go? There is no prospect of anything of the kind. Nor is there any present prospect of two or three of them combining for such a task, even were they assured that the other Powers would be satisfied to observe an attitude of observation while the struggle was in progress. The risk of finding themselves called upon in their turn to observe the principle for which they went to war, namely, that the victor should not derive any profit from his successes—would not encourage them to enter upon such a Quixotic enterprise. We shall see at once how unlikely is any undertaking of the kind if we ask whether Great Britain and France could lay aside their differences, discard their separate politics, and declare war against Turkey, with Germany, Austria, and Russia looking on? President Faure is to proceed before the close of this month to St. Petersburg for the avowed purpose of concluding a formal and binding alliance with Russia. It is not to be supposed that at such a moment an alliance which has been maturing for eight years, will be abandoned for the doubtful advantage of sending a French army to fight Edhem Pasha in Thessaly.

Lord Salisbury would scarcely care to ask Parliament to vote £50,000,000 to co-operate with a French or other army in such a campaign. As for Russia, she will not depart from her deliberately chosen policy, again and again declared—not to employ force for the coercion of Turkey. She is by no means likely to depart from that policy, since Germany has shown unmistakable indications of an intention to utilise the military strength of the Ottoman Empire for her own purposes whenever the opportunity occurs. Italy will not take any step that the Emperor William would disapprove and resent. All this is as well known at Constantinople, as it is, say, at the Foreign Office in London. It is, therefore, surprising that Lord Salisbury should have thought that any diplomatic purpose could be served by stating in the House of Lords that "the prospects of an early and satisfactory settlement of the Thessalian question will increase in proportion as the situation is made more analogous to that of 1878, when the Russian army was at the gates of Constantinople." What present prospect is there of a Russian or any other European force getting to the gates of Constantinople with Edhem Pasha's well-organised and victorious army to bar the way? How far is it supposed or desired that the analogy of 1878 will be carried? Nineteen years ago when the Russian army was encamped on the plateau overlooking Constantinople, the British fleet was in the Sea of Marmora ready to cut off supplies from Odessa if the Grand Duke Michael entered the capital. Many things have happened since then. In 1885 the defences of the Dardanelles were strengthened under the advice of German officers. A few months since these defences were inspected and brought up to date under the supervision of Russian Generals. They have been made impregnable with the assistance of Teuton and Russ. Is it intended to suggest that the Russians will bring Turkey to her senses by a descent on Constantinople with her Black Sea fleet unless Thessaly be immediately evacuated? If it be then all that can be said is that there is not much probability of the suggestion being realised this year or next. That there is an element of danger in the situation cannot be doubted. But there is no reason to suppose that the danger would be sensibly lessened were Edhem's army to retire behind the new strategic frontier which the Powers are willing to hand over to Turkey, leaving Greece wholly vulnerable and definitively at the mercy of her "cruel, cursed, misbelieving enemies." The Concert of the Powers in their wisdom interfered to veto the agreement at a critical moment to come between the Sultan and King George for a settlement on the basis of the cession of Crete to Greece for a large indemnity. Russia was horrified at the perfidy of such a transaction, and the other Powers declined to sanction it. The situation has since become complicated beyond all anticipation. The one fact that stands out clear and unmistakable above the tangle and wrangle of conflicting claims and interests, is that the military strength of Turkey has been renovated and that she possesses an army which must be taken into account by all her expectant heirs.

THE Poona tragedy and the Calcutta riots have been brought before the House of Commons in the form of questions addressed to the Secretary of State for India. Last Friday, Sir William Wedderburn referred to a memorial from Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants of Poona relative to the plague administration in that city, and founded thereon a question, apparently implying that the statements in the memorial set forth a list of unredressed grievances which would account for the murder of two officers of Government on Jubilee night. Lord George Hamilton stated that he had not seen the memorial, and that he could not express any opinion on the allegations contained therein until he had received Lord Sandhurst's reply to them. His lordship added that he was quite confident that the action taken by the authorities in Poona which had achieved their object in delivering Poona from the plague, had been confined to what was absolutely necessary, and that the religious susceptibilities and the customs of the people had been respected to the utmost. On Monday evening Lord George Hamilton had to reply to many questions relating to the Poona murders and the riots in Calcutta. It is satisfactory to learn on the authority of the Viceroy that these latter have been much exaggerated; that they were quite local and that the Police Commissioner acted with decision and promptitude. That there was a great deal of wild exaggeration in respect to the riots is sufficiently evident from the preposterous proportions assigned to the number of killed. "Fifteen or sixteen hundred," "A thousand," "Six hundred," and so on. A correspondent determined to be moderate, telegraphed that "Three hundred is the maximum number of the killed." The official return of the killed numbered eight. Allowing for the successful concealment of even twice that number—not very easy of accomplishment in a city like Calcutta—the total of the victims of their own folly and lawlessness was under twenty; possibly they were under ten. The serious aspect of those riots is that they were directed against the execution of a decree of the High Court, and that the rioters throughout, not content with forcibly recovering possession of the land from its lawful owner and rebuilding the tiled house which was termed a mosque, violently attacked Europeans who had nothing whatever to do with the dispute. The attempts to destroy the Electric Light Depot, and the intention to attack the Gas works and put the city in darkness, the cutting of the telegraph and telephone wires and the stopping of traffic in the streets by fastening the wires across the road from tree to tree: all this gives to the riots an aspect which is undoubtedly serious.

Lord George Hamilton having dismissed the subject of the disturbances in Calcutta as of minor importance, addressed himself to the complaints embodied in the memorial, dated April 21st, sent to the Poona Plague Committee by the Deccan Sabha. That document was also signed by the President of the Anjuman Association, and therefore may be taken to represent the views or impressions of the Mahomedans of Poona. It set forth the grievances complained of with a sobriety of language which has nothing whatever in common with the violent and malignant misrepresentations and innuendoes which appeared in certain organs of the vernacular press. The complaints, the Secretary of State informed the House of Commons, are denied *seriatim* by Lord Sandhurst, who is satisfied that the officials were most considerate throughout. In this connection it may be called to mind that before beginning operations, Mr. Rand at the instance of Lord Sandhurst convened a meeting of Municipal Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, and other influential citizens, and informed them of the measures about to be taken to control the plague and stamp it out. It must not be forgotten that the Native public and the Native press had called on the Government to take charge of the plague operations, the efforts of the Municipality being regarded as ineffective and dilatory. Mr. Rand stated that it had been decided to make a house-to-house inspection in Poona with the aid of British soldiers, and he invited those present to assist in the search. As the British soldiers did not understand the vernaculars it had been decided to appoint two Native gentlemen to help each search party. The Native gentlemen accompanying the party would explain to the inmates of the house that search was being made for plague patients only; that persons suffering from diseases other than the plague would not be touched, whilst those suffering from that disorder would be removed to the Plague Hospital. The Native gentlemen who had volunteered to render this important service would only be required to attend on each alternate day, and the hours for the search would be from half-past six to half-past eleven every morning. The search party would consist of twenty sections, to be distributed in the peth or ward fixed upon, each section to consist of three British soldiers and two Native gentlemen as before mentioned. The purdah ladies would be required to withdraw before the soldiers enter the house; they would be examined by female doctors. Several doctors would be placed in the peth under inspection at different points, and no one would be taken to the hospital unless certified by a doctor to be suffering from plague. As regards the sacred places and the kitchens, the British soldiers would not go inside unless they had strong reasons to suspect that there were either concealed cases or corpses within. This programme was approved by the meeting, and many Native gentlemen present promised to assist in the house-to-house visitations. It is inconceivable that with such a programme the abuses so freely imputed to all concerned could have sprung up under the very eyes of Government, without being detected and punished. Not a single charge of illegal or improper conduct was preferred at the Police Court during the whole period of the operations.

The Committee of the Sabha and the President of the Anjuman must have been unconsciously influenced by the outrageous calumnies appearing in the columns of the disaffected press; for otherwise it is inconceivable that some of the complaints set forth in the memorial could have obtained their sanction or signature. It was alleged that many healthy people were taken to the plague hospital even when the medical assistants accompanying the search parties declared that they were not affected with the disease; that their friends and relations, and even the passers-by in the streets, were forcibly seized and segregated. It was also alleged that persons in the segregation camp were not informed of the death of their relatives until after their own discharge—"the rigidity of the Committee's measures in this matter resulting in the snapping of the tenderest ties of human nature;" it also prevented the persons segregated from joining in the funeral obsequies and the performance of the last rites rendered obligatory by religion. These heads of complaint disclose an unwillingness to recognise the special object of segregation—securing the healthy from the risk of infection and thus limiting the ravages of a deadly pestilence. Another ground of complaint was that when charges of illegality on the part of subordinates were made to the Committee, the complainants were informed that they should apply to the police. It is asserted that the injured parties were too poor to bear the cost of proceedings in the Police Court; but obviously when so much sympathy was aroused on behalf of the victims of the alleged wrong-doing, there could have been no difficulty in finding the necessary funds to expose the "tyranny." The allegation that the police systematically refused to receive charges seems to throw doubt on the validity of the statement that it was poverty that prevented the victims from seeking redress in the usual quarter. At all events it is one of the complaints investigated by Lord Sandhurst and pronounced to be baseless. It is to be noted that the memorialists state frankly that they had but little fault to find with the rules—"framed in an excellent spirit,"—laid down by the Committee, and they acknowledge that previous representations made to that body had been followed by immediate steps to remove the causes of complaint. The objections were to the manner in which the rules were carried out. The pith and purport of the memorial was to procure the discontinuance of the employment of British soldiers in the visitations, and the employment in their stead of native soldiers or police. The European soldiers, it was alleged, being ignorant of native ways, unconsciously violated native prejudices. There is doubtless more than a grain of truth in that allegation, and also in the assertion that "the continued employment of British soldiers entailed a heavy cost which the city funds could ill-afford to bear, seeing that the expenditure already incurred was certain to seriously embarass the Municipal Finance." That was literally true. On the other hand, the presence of the British soldier gave a character of thoroughness to the plague operations which may well have contributed to the considerable measure of success achieved in stamping out the plague in less than three months—half the usual period of such visitations. Undoubtedly "the substitution of Native agency" recommended by the memorialists would have "enabled the Committee to substantially reduce the Plague expenditure." But it might not have been equally effective in reducing the plague itself. We published in our issue of yesterday the text of the memorial. It is to be hoped that the Government will lose no time in publishing Lord Sandhurst's answer to it denying its allegations *seriatim.*

THE nomination of Colonel F. Ventris to the command of the Bombay District resembles the promotion of the gallant officer whom he succeeds, in that the selection is made over the heads of a number of senior men. It is a very exceptional thing for an officer only forty years of age to be assigned the command of an important District. But there are some men on whom fortunes are showered, and whose merits are recognised without the weary years of waiting which fall to the lot of so many. Colonel Ventris took high honours at the final examination at the Staff College, Sandhurst. He entered the service in 1875, being attached to the Essex Regiment. He came out to India soon after, and so won his way that in 1885 he was selected to perform the important duties of D. A. A. G., and O. N. G. with the Indian contingent in the Soudan Campaign. He held this appointment for ten months, and during the time commanded at the Merawi engagement. He was honourably mentioned in despatches, and for his services received a medal with clasp, a bronze star, and a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. In 1889 he attained to the full rank of colonel after only fourteen years' service, a rapid promotion, scarcely equalled by any officer in Her Majesty's service with the exception of Lord Wolseley. From October 1895 to January 1896, Colonel Ventris acted as Assistant Adjutant-General in India, and when Brigadier-General Hart went home on leave a few months back he was appointed to officiate in command of the Belgaum District. Now in his forty-first year he comes to take charge of the Bombay district.

IT is necessary to call attention to the disquieting fact that a considerable number of persons are coming into Bombay from districts in which cholera has broken out. Two cases of cholera were removed yesterday morning from Kamatipura, 8th Street. Both cases had arrived from Hyderabad (Deccan) districts at 4 p.m. the previous evening. On the night before, at 10 p.m., a death from cholera occurred in the 9th Street, Kamatipura. The deceased had arrived on the morning of the 6th instant from Hyderabad districts. It was reported that the symptoms first appeared while he was in the train. On the 5th a case was removed to the hospital by Dr. Kapadia from Kamatipura 11th Street. This case had been in Bombay two days previous to the appearance of the characteristic symptoms. It seems highly desirable that the importation of cholera cases should be stopped by a very thorough examination at Kallian or elsewhere of passengers coming from the localities where cholera prevails. Dr. Jenkins and his now limited staff exercise as much supervision as is practicable at that and other stations; but it is not as rigorous as the urgency of the danger seems to demand.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per centum per annum.

SIMLA is just now in the midst of a Municipal election, though beyond a few modest posters nailed on to signboards there is nothing to show the fact. The candidates are Surgeon-Major Forsyth and Mr. Rose, of the Delhi Bank, and as the majority of the householders are innocent of local politics, they intend to vote for one or the other according to their needs. If they are tenants, desirous only of the maximum of sanitary zeal, they are inclined to support a doctor upon principle. If they are owners they suppose that a bank official implies one who will have regard to other people's pockets as well as his own. The voting takes place on Saturday next.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Advices from Cairo state that the Sirdar Kitchener has gone to the front.

THE DUKE OF YORK TO VISIT IRELAND.

H. R. H. the Duke of York, who visits Ireland in the autumn, has been made a Knight of St. Patrick.

DR. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS.

Dr. Rutherfoord Harris has not gone to the Cape, but is on the Continent.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury said that the delays at Constantinople regarding Greece were entirely due to Turkey, who was carrying her usual deliberateness to excess and causing great injury, which possibly would even be attended with danger.

His Lordship said the prospect of an early and satisfactory settlement will increase in proportion as the situation is made more analogous to that of 1878, when the Russian Army was at the gates of Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA.

The *Times'* correspontent at Rome states that the British Mission to Abyssinia succeeded in obtaining King Meneiik's benevolent neutrality regarding Anglo-Egyptian operations in the Soudan.

THE SOUTH AFRICA ENQUIRY.

The newspapers state that the report of Mr. Jackson, the President of the South Africa Committee, severely condemns Mr. Cecil Rhodes, absolves Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosmead, and declares that Messrs. Beit and Maguire were the only Directors cognisant of Mr. Rhodes' plans.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

FEARS FOR FRIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

There were no further disturbances among the rioters yesterday, but the feeling of unrest which has been present among all sections of the community during the past week has increased rather than diminished.

In the earlier part of the day the police were informed that a body of Mussalmans had left Naihatty and were marching on Calcutta. The rumour was not, however, confirmed.

A little later news came that a number of hands in the mills near Calcutta had struck work and were moving into Calcutta. The police view of the matter is said to be that peace will be successfully preserved at all events up to Friday, when it is expected that a large number of Mahomedans will press towards Tallah for the purpose of worshipping at or near the mosque.

If an extensive movement of this kind actually takes place the results are likely to be serious. It is said that 58 rioters who have been arrested will be tried by a Special European Magistrate, probably at Alipore.

The *Englishman* this morning is very indignant with the Viceroy for minimising the importance of the riots.

Col. Wilford, Commanding the Garrison, has submitted an official report of the riots to Army Head-quarters. Before doing so he had an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor.

LATER.

The riots seem to be now at an end. The leaders of the Mahomedan community have issued a proclamation in which they say that as the disputed land was not exclusively dedicated for a mosque, as a part of it could not be used as such, and any prayers offered therein could not be rewarded hereafter, they requested that the Mahomedans of Chitpore should buy another plot of land and build a musjid upon it, which would be in accordance with the will of God, and his Holy Prophet, and the present rulers would be appeased. In concluding the proclamation, they say: It behoves us to be always obedient to our rulers, for the consequences of disobedience are well-known to us all.

There were no further disturbances to-day.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE BILL.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The reply to the reference made to the Secretary of State regarding the Contagious Disease Legislation has now arrived, and the Bill on the subject will be introduced at to-morrows' Council meeting. It is understood that the line to be taken is the one already noticed in your columns as probable, namely, the requirement of any one resident in cantonmnets either to submit to medical examination when required by the proper authority to do so, or else to remove elsewhere.

The remaining business before the Council to-morrow will be the passing of the Short Titles Bill, and the reference of the Court Fees Bill to a Select Committee.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

General Egerton was shot at by a fanatic on the march to Datta Khel, but was not hit.

The would-be murderer was seized and sent off to Head-quarters for summary punishment.

DEATH OF MR. T. A. NOLAN.

Mr. T. A. Nolan, employed in the managerial office of the "Civil and Military Gazette," was found dead in his bed, early this morning.

He was perfectly well the previous night, and it is thought he died as a result of the very hot weather prevailing during the last few nights.

Mr. Nolan was formerly employed in the *Pioneer* manager's office which he left owing to ill-health, and had been in Lahore a few months. He was aged about forty.

QUARANTINE AND THE PLAGUE.

Switzerland has withdrawn prohibition against the importation of hides, clothing, etc., from British India.

LOCUSTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, JULY 7.

The swarms of locusts which have lately been devastating districts about Peshin and Quetta, have now entered Afghanistan, and are reported to be doing great damage to the harvest of fruit and food-grains just ripe.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-4
Bar Silver	27 9-16

H. E. GENERAL NAIRNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

His Excellency General Nairne is doing well. There are no complications, no fever, and no cause whatever for any uneasiness.

THE OUTBREAK AMONG THE LANCERS.

There was one new case and one death among the 2nd Bombay Lancers, to-day.

In the Plague Hospital there are now nine cases under treatment.

There are now 73 persons in the Segregation Camp, where one case occurred yesterday, and was sent to the hospital.

THE SCARCITY IN POONA.

Great anxiety is prevailing through want of rain as the prices of grain are rising every day. In Sholapur the dealers are selling jowari at 3½ seers per rupee.

Mr. Thatcher, the Police Superintendent, has fixed one price, namely, 5½ seers per rupee, and posted sepoys at each shop to see this carried out. But in spite of this prices remained unchanged.

On Monday, the villagers, numbering 3,000, went to Mr. Carmichael, Special Famine Collector, who promised to do everything for them to find employment on the relief-works.

Good rain fell yesterday in the Mawal and Pandharpur talukas.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain McWhinnie, Royal Irish Rifles, has been appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Nussirabad, vice Captain Norrie, officiating as Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, at Simla.

Major Tobin, Royal Irish Rifls, has been appointed Commandant, Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Major Sanders, Durham Light Infantry.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Mr. R. H. Vincent, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

"ST. BEDE DISINFECTANT."

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner stating that in connection with plague operations he authorized the purchase through Messrs. W. Watson and Co. of 700 boxes of the "St. Bede Disinfectant" at a cost of Rs. 724-13-0. Of this disinfectant, the Health Officer reports as follows:—"One of the ingredients it contains is perchloride of mercury, which we have been using largely, but combined with this there are also other valuable germicides." The cost to be debited to the grants for plague charges.

Dr. Katrak remarked that as it was a new disinfectant the Health Officer should be requested to inform the Committee of his experience of its use.

Mr. Vincent observed that it would be better if the Health Officer also stated the quality of the disinfectant.

Mr. Kabraji enquired if the Health Department had given a sufficient trial to the apparatus of Mr. Sonawala, the Parsee who disinfected houses and rooms by chlorine gas during the plague. If that had proved successful he thought they should introduce that system instead of experimenting upon things not yet properly known to them.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested that Mr. Kabraji might ask for that information by bringing forward a separate notice of motion.

Dr. Katrak then moved that the letter be recorded, and the Health Officer be requested to inform the Committee of the results of the use of "St. Bede Disinfectant."

The proposition being seconded, was agreed to.

THE LAST DEMAND FROM THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.
TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner forwarding letter of the 28th ultimo from the Chairman, Plague Committee, asking for the deposit of the further sum of Rs 2,00,000 for the purposes of the Committee, and stating that this will probably be the last demand of the Committee.

The Chairman remarked that on the last occasion they had sanctioned the amount at the request of the Commissioner, and it now only remained for them to record the General's letter.

CLASSES FOR TEACHING SANITARY ENGINEERING AND PLUMBING.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 5th instant, as under:—

"That, in view of the present sanitary condition of Bombay, the Corporation are prepared to provide for the establishment of a chair for a period of five years in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the purpose of teaching Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. That the Corporation agree to pay the amount of the salary of a competent teacher at a cost not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum in addition to their annual grant towards the maintenance of the institution on condition that the Board thereof provide all other expenses in connection with the instruction to classes of Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for this additional charge for the current year, and that the Committee be asked to include the charge of salary to such teacher in the budget grant for the ensuing years within the limits of this Resolution."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction Rs. 3,000 for the additional charge referred to in the resolution for the current year.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN fell heavily in Bombay during the greater part of yesterday, but there was a remarkable absence of the strong winds needed to carry the storm over the Ghauts.

CYCLONIC STORM APPROACHING.

Wednesday: The cyclonic conditions in the Arabian Sea have apparently concentrated and intensified, and a cyclonic storm is probably advancing over the North Arabian Sea towards the entrance of the Persian Gulf. The wind is south-easterly off the Kathiawar coast, but has returned to normal monsoon directions off the Bombay coast. The change has been accompanied by heavier rain. Ratnagiri reports over six, Mangalore and Goa over four, Mercara and Mormugoa over two inches. On the opposite side of India a shallow depression has formed at the head of the Bay and drawn the wind into the north-west and west over South-West Bengal. Burdwan received nearly four inches of rain but elsewhere in this locality the amounts have not been large. Showery weather is reported from Ganjam West Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the submontane districts of Upper India. Mean temperature is excessive except over the West Peninsula, North Madras coasts and part of Burma. Abnormal heat is greatest in the central parts of India, Gangetic Plain, and North Punjab, where the day tempertures are ten to fourteen degrees above normal. The highest maximum reported is 112½ degrees at Peshawar.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE UNDER-MANNED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY "GAZETTE."

SIR,—I usually have occasions to go to the General Post Office to remit money by Post Office money orders, and most invariably have I been forced to wait every time about an hour and sometimes more before my money is received in by the clerk and a receipt passed. Disgusted and tired of waiting people bawl out and quarrel with the clerks, but the shameful state of things continues unabated for months and months together. A large crowd of peons, servants, &c., have always found gathered, grumbling and fretting. On account of their waiting and wasting so much of their time, they say they are taken to task by their masters. This is a hard lot for the poor innocent men, the real fault lying with the postal authorities, for whose sins of commission or omission these poor men are (in certain cases to my knowledge) punished. That the men of the Money Order Department do work hard and unremittingly is not at all to be doubted, as I can bear testimony to it myself. It is simply astonishing that a department that earns a very handsome return for Government, and that has constantly to come into contact with the public, should be so miserably undermanned, to the certain great inconvenience and annoyance of the public. I may mention that I have worded this letter more moderately than adequately. As the best means of bringing the public grievance directly to the notice of the powers that be, I have thought it advisable to ventilate it.—Yours, &c.,

July 7. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

IT has often been said that the scene at Waterloo Station during the races at Ascot is one of the sights of London. About eleven o'clock this morning the station and its environs certainly presented an extraordinary appearance. A quadruple line of broughams, victorias, hansoms, and "growlers" stretched across Waterloo Bridge past the Houses of Parliament, and only terminated at the entrance to Victoria-street. So great was the crush, and so long were the blocks in the traffic, that many people alighted over a quarter of a mile from their destination. The booking offices, however, were not overcrowded, many people having previously purchased their tickets from the Company's offices in various parts of London. The train service, too, had been perfectly arranged. Indeed, once inside the station the troubles of the great racing throng were practically over. Once free from the outskirts of the great city, the view from the carriage windows must have favourably impressed the foreign and colonial visitors who formed no inconsiderable part of the travellers. The day was perfect. A cool breeze tempered the sun's rays that streamed down upon us from skies flecked by little patches of fleecy cloud. On we went, past acres of growing wheat, compact farm-houses, cottages embowered in roses, old-fashioned red-brick manor-houses, and all those other pleasant details that go to make up the English scenery of which we are so proud. Ascot station is but four hundred yards from the grand stand, and a straight asphalt path renders the services of the crowd of shouting cabmen quite unnecessary. A five minutes' walk, during which you must repulse as best you can, the inevitable racecourse beggars and the equally inevitable purveyors of race cards, tips, and doubtful-looking fruit, and you find yourself within that haven of rest and refuge.

Well has Ascot been named the Ladies' Derby. It is certainly one of the most fashionable and enjoyable of the picnics of the London season. It is a function that for once is equally pleasing to both the sexes. The racing is amongst the best in the year, and the long and varied programme offers every attraction to the sportsman. The ladies—and what would Ascot be without them?—though they occasionally appear somewhat aggrieved that masculine attention so frequently wanders to those "horrid horses," have yet that feeling of perfect satisfaction that only really well-dressed women know. In their minds the racing is more often than not relegated to the secondary position filled by the cricket in the Eton and Harrow match and the eights at Henley regatta. Give them the latest Parisian dress and a ticket to the Royal enclosure, and they ask no more of the Fates, save the fine weather in which to exhibit their latest "creations." It was certainly a brilliant scene when, punctually at one o'clock, the line of policemen cleared the course for the semi-State procession. The enclosures, filled with the multi-coloured costumes, the long line of drags, amongst which were many belonging to the Four-in-Hand and Coaching Clubs, the tents in the background, from which flew flags announcing the clubs or regiments to which they belonged—Cavalry, Tiffin Royal Artillery, Green Jackets, White's, Bachelors, as the case might be—had for a general background a vast stretch of the most charming of English landscapes, hill and dales, heath and woodland, bathed in the glorions sunshine. Then up the course, to add additional animation to the spectacle, came the procession of Royal carriages, bright with the green of the huntsmen and the scarlet of the grooms who formed the escort and the gorgeous Ascot liveries of the postillions who rode the horses. Three landaus, horsed by fine bays from the Royal Mews at Windsor, had brought the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Crown Prince of Denmark from Windsor Station, to which they had travelled by train, the Prince not having taken a house at Ascot this year. Two other carriages were filled by Prince Christian's house party from Cumberland Lodge, which included the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Cambridge. The Royal party were cheered as they drove slowly up the course and halted by the Royal enclosure. The Royal pavilion, I may mention, has been redecorated in a most artistic fashion, and the Princesses' drawing-room has been repapered and partially refurnished.

The Gold Cup runners numbered only four, and Persimmon made his appearance on a racecourse for the first time this year. He stripped in faultless condition, and was greatly admired by the large company that crowded the paddock. No fault could be found with Winkfield's Pride, and the Oaks heroine looked well, as did the other runner, Love Wisely, who won the race last year. Winkfield's Pride made running from Limasol until fairly in the line for home, when Persimmon pulled his way to the front and won in hollow style by eight lengths. The success of the Prince of Wales's candidate led to a scene of enthusiasm seldom seen on a racecourse, and His Royal Highness acknowledged the plaudits of the thousands by bowing from the balcony of the Royal stand. The field of eight runners for the New Stakes was of the same dimensions as last year, when Velasquez proved successful. The north-country colt by Bend Or—Jenny Howlet, the winner of the Gosforth Park Juvenile Plate, was installed favourite, with Rhoda B., the winner of the Exning Plate at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, next in demand. The favourite was beaten some distance from home, and the race resulted in a surprise owing to the victory of Florio Rubattino, who started at 20 to 1. The winner was bred at the Beenham Stud, and was purchased as a yearling by his present owner, Mr. H. M'Calmont, for 1,800 guineas. Vesuvian, thoroughly recovered from the chill which he caught at Newmarket, was made a warm favourite for the St. James's Palace Stakes, and, making the whole of the running, he scored in easy fashion. Sandia having won the Fern Hill Stakes easily on the preceding day was installed a 5 to 4 on chance for the thirty-fifth New Biennial Stakes, and again won in hollow style.

The clouds and the sun have between them played sad tricks with the cricket of the week. All the matches which were begun on the Whit-Monday—there were nine of them—were abandoned as drawn by reason of the rain which fell on the two following days. In the second part of the week we had days of dazzling sunshine, with a result on the fortunes of the game that anybody might have anticipated. Not only was every match played to a finish, but that finish was reached in astonishingly quick time. The engagement between Surrey and Leicester was terminated, indeed, on a single afternoon, while on Friday the results were declarad in seven other first-class fixtures. There was thus not a single important match in progress on Saturday. Altogether, we should think that in some respects the week has been unique in cricket annals. The farmer may be, and is, it is sincerely to be hoped, pleased with the turn in the weather. But the professionals who had chosen Whit-week as the very best in the year in which to take the "benefit" offered to them are sincerely to be condoled with. One good day they got, but that was all. When misfortunes like this happen to deserving men, and by the capriciousness of our climate they are deprived of the full reward to which they were entitled to look forward, the question is naturally revived as to the wisdom of the "benefit" system. Can the public be given no more certain opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by a player to his county? It would be interesting to learn what are the views of the professionals themselves. One is very sorry for Frank Sugg and for that great player William Gunn, who are both losers to the extent of some hundreds of pounds.

Another spoiled benefit was that of Robert Carpenter, at Cambridge, where the University met Hampshire. On Thursday and Friday there were fairly good attendences at Fenner's, but the popular day, had the match only extended so long, would have been Saturday. It is a generation ago since Carpenter ended his career in first-class cricket, at the age of something over forty years. In his day county cricket was on a very different basis from that which it now occupies. Very few counties met each other, and it was rare for any of them to play out-and-home games with all the others. What fascinated the public was the matches against odds of the great touring elevens—the All England Eleven, the United All England Eleven, and, later on, the United South of England Eleven, organised and captained by the Graces. The two former elevens contained the cream of the professional talent of the country, and when they met each other the event was that of the season. Down to 1864, it is recorded by Dr. Grace, the two elevens had met 14 times, and the results showed six wins each, two matches being drawn. So excellent was the bowling that not a single member of either eleven had scored a hundred runs in an innings. Carpenter, however, scored 97 in the 1859 match. The rough wickets of those days might also, to some extent, account for the failure of the bat.

Those who play on the enclosures of to-day will hardly credit the fact that when Clarke's Eleven on one occasion visited Cornwall the man fielding at long on actually flushed a covey of partridges. Carpenter, we believe, put in various appearances on the ground of the Broughton Club for All England. That was in days when Brougton was a nursery for local cricketers, and when the club was in the habit of meeting teams of sixteen and eighteen of its neighbours. Turning over the scoring-book for 1861 the other day, one came across the match played at Broughton of Surrey and the North of England. Carpenter in the first innings of the North got 25, and in the second was run out for nine. On his side players as Daft, Tom Hayward, Roger Iddison, Tarrant, and Jackson; and the great Nottingham professional George Parr was head scorer with 49. While referring to the old days of the Broughton Club one may incidentally mention the fact that during the matches with touring elevens some remarkable hitting took place. W. G. Grace on one occasion lifted the ball high over the picturesque pavilion and landed it through the bedroom window of a house some distance away. The giant Bonnor, when the Australians came round made an equally big hit into Mr. Mather's fruit garden. But the mightiest stroke of all was one by G. M. Sawyer, who sent the ball out of the field, over Great Cheetham-street, and into the newly made Albert Park, where it made its way into the lake.

Never, probably, since the days of Pinder, Pooley and Pilling, have we possessed so many skilful wicket keepers as we have to-day. In other departments of cricket our progress has not been, in my opinion, quite so marked, that is if we make one notable exception in the case of Prince Ranjitsinhji. This young Indian has certainly cultivated strokes that even our most experienced batsmen must at times envy, but he stands in a class almost by himself. Our bowlers, with a few brilliant names struck off do not appear nearly so formidable as in the days of, say, Shaw and Morley, Peate and Emmett. But with Storer, Lilley, Board, Newton, Hunter, Wood, and shall I say McGregor, we have a wonderfully strong list of wicket keepers. Not only are these men brilliant behind the wicket, but several of them are above the average as batsmen, Storer, Lilley, and Board all being capable of making runs in the best company. When last year it became necessary to select a stumper for the test matches with Australia, the claims of Lilley and Storor were most assiduously canvassed by their respective partisans, but the Warwickshire player eventually secured the position, and so well did he acquit himself in the first of the great games, that, as everybody knows, he was asked to fill the position in the remaining games. Storer and Lilley have something in common so far as their styles are concerned, although the latter, being rather the taller, appears to stoop more. Perhaps one of the hardest tests of efficiency at the wicket is an ability to take fast balls on the leg side, seeing that the stumper must lose sight of the ball completely for a longer period—even though the time be infinitesimal—than when it comes up on the off stump or clear of it. Now, at taking difficult balls on the leg side I think Storer has no equal. Bowlers nowadays send down very few deliveries wide of the leg stump, but when they do the wicket-keeper gets but little chance to distinguish himself. Lilley is certainly as skilful in taking sharp catches, and has probably had "W. G.'s" wicket as often as anyone in county matches since he has been identified with the game. It is, perhaps, a moot point as to which of the pair is the better batsman, but if we are to take figures, I should certainly place the Derbyshire man first. Board is another dashing cricketer—a sound wicket-keeper, vigilant and exceedingly smart in execution as stumper, and a hard, confident hitter—just the rollicking, merry sort of a player that a holiday crowd loves to see. It is a couple of years or more now since I last watched Gregor McGregor, but at his best he was a marvellously good man to have behind the wicket. He had a style of his own, too, standing with straight legs and bent body, in contradistinction to the sitting posture adopted by most of the professionals. A. E. Newton, of Somersetshire, is another brilliant amateur "behind the sticks," and is withal so thoroughly quiet and unostentatious in his methods that he wins popular favour wherever he goes. Hunter comes of a good stock, and has done Yorkshire brilliant service; and I am sure that Wood has troops of friends at Kennington Oval, although his hands are not now capable of standing the hard knocks they once were. We need good men to stand up to the fast bowling of our Richardsons and Molds, but I doubt very much if anyone besides J. M. Blackham at his best would care to do it. I never saw the swarthy Australian flinch at anything sent down.

Wicket-keepers no doubt have a good deal to put up with, and, colloquially speaking, get more knocks than ha'pence. As a general rule, however, our cricketers are very fair towards each other, and make few attempts to bluff the umpires. Now and again, perhaps, a fieldsman may appeal for a catch made very low down, but unless the umpire is quite sure on these nice points the batsman very properly gets the benefit of the doubt. Quite recently we had a case in the Gloucestershire and Surrey match which calls for the strongest comment, and I can only express my surprise that a good deal more has not been heard of it. The wicket-keeper (an understudy of Wood's) had an appeal for acatch at the wicket negatived, but the batsman, seeing the ball tossed in the air, commenced to walk from the wicket under the impression that the umpire had given him out. To "chuck her up" has long been recognised amplification of the umpire's fiat of "out," but I am sorry to say it is occasionally resorted to in the hope of securing a favourable verdict from the umpire for the "out" side. One can pass over this bit of bluff by the wicket-keeper, even though in this particular case it was unsuccessful. But what followed was most unsportsmanlike. Seeing the batsman out of his ground the cunning wicket-keeper pulled up a stump and the umpire then gave a verdict against the batsman. Now, I call that downright sharp practice, and of such a miserable kind, too, that no captain with any sense of honour or fair play ought to tolerate for a single moment. Mr. K. J. Key has always been regarded as the pink of courtsey and the soul of honour, ever since he leapt into fame at Oxford, and I can readily believe that the incident would be as distasteful to him as it would be to the Gloucestershire batsman or to "W. G." himself. Cricket is too good a game to be made the medium of such unsportsmanlike methods; schoolboys would scarcely do a thing of this sort, and if they did there would sure to be one or two boys in the playground who would very properly give it the name of "cheating."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

MEMORANDUM of the Bank's profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1897.

	Rs.
Total Profit	11,84,922
Applied as follows:—	
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax	5,00,000
To Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum	1,00,000
To Reserve Fund	3,00,000
To Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	55,000
To Bonus to Mr. Murray (late Deputy Secretary & Treasurer) on retirement.	20,000
Carried forward	2,09,922
Total	11,84,922

IT has often puzzled the uninitiated to give a reason why musicians tune their instruments in public, and not before they enter the orchestra. If they tuned their instruments before entering the theatre or concert-room the temperature is very apt to be different in the place of performance, and therefore the instruments would not be in tune. A piano which is in tune in a cold room would get out of tune if the room were suddenly heated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			22
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			15
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady			8
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			24
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			7
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			3
	Worli			
	Water Division			0
	Non-Resident & Unknown			0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road	*1	0	0
	Total	2	1	85
	Total to date	12,639	10,692	

* From Kalyan Plague Hospital.

SIND.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE.

KARACHI, July 5.

The Plague Committee here has resolved that all persons coming from this side of Radhan and Ranipur Railway stations shall be permitted to enter Karachi, without detention; that the management of the conservancy, at present in the hands of the Plague Committee, revert to the Municipality from the 10th instant; and that with few exceptions, all the troops and all the civil and military officers on plague service revert to their various duties from that date; the medical arrangements only to remain *in statu quo*. The Plague Committee have placed on record their appreciation of the service rendered by Mrs. Allen, a volunteer nurse from Calcutta.

The Municipality has obtained a loan of 21 lakhs from the Government to defray the cost of the plague operations.

The whole of the Shikarpur district, including the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkhana (but not the town of Rohri) are now free from plague. There has only been one search party out recently, and as no cases were found these parties are likely to be discontinued. The disinfection arrangements at Khanpur, which have been carried out with such marked success will be continued until the plague has completely disappeared in Sindh.

GUARANTEED PENSIONS AND ENDOWMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter published in your issue of the 7th instant by "Pro Bono Public," allow us to make a few observations. The Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, in consideration of a member's paying Rs. 5 a month for 15 years, promises to grant him for his life a pension of Rs. 10 per month. The writer seems quite surprised at this proposal, and asks "Is it not impracticable, if not impossible, that a man should be able to pay ten times the money he borrows."

He nowhere attempts to say how or why it is impracticable or impossible, and it is therefore rather difficult to find out the exact sense in which the word is used. Does he mean to say that the Society will claim the benefit of the rule of Damdupati and refuse to pay interest more than the principle? Or he uses the word "impracticable" merely to point out the inability of the Corporation to make good the promise without receiving its equivalent.

Assuming the word to be used in the latter sense (which appears probable), we beg to assure the writer that it is practicable not only to pay ten times the money borrowed, but even as many times more! So much depends upon the circumstances of the particular case. A man will not be able to repay even twice the amount he borrows within ten years, but clearly it cannot be the same thing after 50 years.

To us the whole thing appears perfectly clear and simple. In the question proposed by "Pro Bono Publico," the member is entitled for his life to a pension of Rs. 10 per month, and his representative to a sum of Rs. 1,413 once for all. Now, this sum of Rs. 1,413 is nothing but the amount of Rs. 900 within fifteen years, at 6½ per cent. compound interest, and the latter sum (Rs. 900) exactly represents what the member has paid during fifteen years. It is, therefore, quite clear that the Corporation can very well afford to give the member Rs. 1,413 at any time after fifteen years. But the Corporation further promises that if the member does not withdraw the sum until his death, it will grant him a monthly pension of Rs. 10 for his life. It will be seen what the Corporation promises to pay as pension is nothing but the interest on Rs. 1,413 at 8 1-2 per cent.

It might be objected that the rate of 8 1-2 per cent. is exorbitant, and the Corporation cannot be expected to realise such a sum. To meet this objection we refer the writer to the following table as showing what dividends the several banks mentioned below have declared during the last five years:—

Banks.	Dividends per cent for five years. 1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Allahabad Bank	15	15	15	15	15
Alliance Bank of Simla	10	10	10	10	10
Bank of Upper India	12	12	12	12	12
Commercial Bank	10	10	10	10	10 2½c
Oudh Commercial Bank	10	10	10	10	...

The above explanation will, we hope, satisfy "Pro bono Public," and if further information be wanted we shall be glad to offer it.—Yours, &c.,

PARULEKAR & CO., Local Agents.

THE PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. TRIBHUVANDAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with genuine surprise that I have heard that a few friends of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, the eldest son of the late Sir Mungaldas, and the present head of the Kapole Bania caste—which position he holds by virtue of his birth—are thinking of presenting him with an address, for what purpose it is not clearly stated; but from the fact that such a kind-hearted and sympathetic gentleman as General Gatacre has consented to preside on this occasion, it is not difficult to conceive that this address must have something to do with the plague. It is true that Mr. Tribhuvandas was one of the select 200 who did the work of special constables during the plague. It is true that he visited, or *caused* to be visited, several houses each day in his capacity of special constable, and I am willing to admit that Mr. Tribhuvandas deserves some credit for remaining in Bombay during the thick of the plague, and that he did his work of house-to-house visitation in a smooth manner. But that certainly is no reason why an address should be presented to him and why a public character should be sought to be given to the affair. His friends are quite welcome to lionise or fete Mr. Tribhuvandas and vote him not one, but half-a-dozen addresses in their admiration of him. What, however, I cannot quite see is, why General Gatacre's services should be requisitioned for such a purpose. The gallant General is, perhaps, not unaware that there were so many as 175 special constables, every one of whom has presumably done his duty. Now, if a few friends of each one of them choose, as it were, in a hole and corner way to present each one with a congratulatory address, and desire to have General Gatacre to perform the pleasing function, the good Geninal will be perforce cumpelled to refuse the honor of the appointment at Aldershot recently conferred upon him, taking in the meanwhile the flattering but hollow unction to his heart, that he has by his general presence helped to enliven the proceedings of many a festive gathering, and certainly overshot the mark in presenting over 150 addresses. I hope this valiant knight of the sword will not make himself so cheap, and contribute, although in an indirect way, to reduce to a grotesque absurdity the farce of addresses to J. P.'s. Kindly excuse the length of this letter. I trust you will give it a corner in your valuable paper for the grave considerations involved in the question. I may assure you that I bear no personal enmity to Mr. Tribhuvandas, and that I have not even the honour of knowing this too-popular constable.—Yours, &c.,

July 6. COMMON SENSE.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held yesterday, at the rooms of the Association, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, to consider the desirability of giving expression to the Association's sense of detestation of the dastardly crime committed in Poona, and to consider what should be done with regard to the situation, the following resolutions were passed: "That this Council desires to put on record its detestation of the dastardly crime committed at Poona which has led to the loss of two valuable officers of Government, and the Council hopes and prays that the perpetrator or prepetrators of the crime will be speedily detected and brought to justice." "That this Council regrets and respectfully deprecates any attempt or measure at this stage to fasten the responsibility of the crime upon the whole or any section of the native community of Poona.

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY AND THE PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

NO FUND TO PAY THE COST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

A special meeting of the general committee of the Poona City Municipality was held yesterday evening. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, the President, being in the chair and there were also present: Mr. V. W. Phatak, the Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, Sardar Rao Bahadur Kupuswamy Viziarangaru Mudliar. Messrs. Venaik R. Patwardhan, Balwantrao Ramchandra Natu, W. W. Sathay, Dr. S. A. Chobe, Mr. Ram Narayen Amerchand, Dustur Kaikobad, Mr. Maruti Damodhar Malwadkar, Sirdar Shrimant Baba Mahar, Messrs. K. B. Phatak, A. A. Mokashi, Khan Bahadur Kazi Syed Ajimudin, Mr. R. D. Moghe, Dr. G. K. Gorde, Messrs. N. M. Bhore Phurusram Khupchand, Hakumchand Eshwardas, and Nathwal Ghaneshram. The business of the day was a letter dated 1st July, received from Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, asking the Municipality to pay the initial charges of Rs. 32,128, and the recurring charges of Rs. 28,802 for this quarter on account of the Punitive Police, and making remarks. Mr. Kumtekar, the secretary, read the following correspondence to the meeting:—

No. 8578, Poona, 1st July 1897, from Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, to the Secretary to Government. Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir, With reference to Government Notification No. 478½ a dated 29-6-07, imposing a Punitive Police Post on Poona city, I have the honour to request that in view of the depicted condition of Municipal balances and of the advisibility of no delay being allowed to occur in carrying out the notification, Government may be pleased to make to the Municipality for the purpose of meeting some portion of the initial expenditure, an advance of Rs. 1,500, to be subsequently adjusted as soon as possible.

THE POONA PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. N. C. Kelkar, with his tongue in his cheek, is trying to play on the notorious ignorance of Europeans about the contents of the Native papers. When he describes what the Native Press *never* does, he describes pretty accurately what it invariably does, except, indeed, that it occasionally invents outrages as a text for its denunciations of the ruling race. But even if what Mr. Kelkar stated were true, it would be of little consequence; for there is no analogy between the murders occasionally committed by soldiers and an obviously political crime like the Poona assassinations. It was the clear duty of every respectable paper to call the attention of the authorities to the hysterical burst of malignity against the Plague Commissioner in person and Government in general, which presumably led to that crime, and if there are many Maratha Brahmins who share Mr. Kelkar's professed shame at the slur which has been put on their community, they should apply for redress to the editors of their own newspapers, and not to you.

In truth the Anglo-Indian newspapers have shown remarkable moderation, not to say slackness, in merely noticing the comments of the Native Press on the Plague operations in Poona, when columns might have been filled with quotations of hardly less violence on the famine and the general policy of Government. Of course it is easy to say with the *Patrika* that each outburst is only directed against some particular trouble: "they howled in pain: they meant no ill." Well, on the 7th March last, the editor of the *Mahratta* made a very clear declaration of his views about British rule generally. After quoting with approval an attack by Mr. Hyndman on the House of Commons (poor House of Commons!) as a set of kites, crows, vultures, and hyœnas, who were rowing over the corpses in Hindustan, the Editor expressed his agreement with this and other Socialists that the English ought to clear out of India as soon as possible and leave her to herself. This same editor is elected year after year by the Deccan Brahmins as their representative; and the natural presumption is that they share his sentiments about the desirableness of our making a speedy departure from their shores. On a little reflection Mr. Kelkar will no doubt see that these feelings, though very harmless to him, to us are disaffection; and, therefore, if any Anglo-Indian papers have imputed general disaffection to the Maratha Brahmins, they have very good warrant for so doing.

And as we by no means intend, either sooner or later, to commit the great crime of restoring India to the anarchy from which we rescued her, we and our newspapers do right to call on the Government to take note of invectives which seem likely to shape themselves into deeds having the above object in view.—Yours, &c.,

CONTROL.

SUGGESTIONS FROM BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not possible on the part of any one to mystify the plain issues of the present sad controversy:—(1) Whether the cowardly murders of two of the ruling race was due simply to the resentment caused by the plague proceedings, or to the alleged seditious and inflammatory language of certain persons and certain journals who blacken the character of British Rule and caused a wanton disaster on a day of Crown rejoicings? Or, are the murders due to both of these causes? I think that the alleged inciters to bloodshed should be given an opportunity to clear their character of the serious imputations cast upon it. They indignantly repel it themselves. The charge is, the murders could not have possibly taken place had they not greedily seized upon the plague proceedings and advocated murder and anarchy in disguise. (2) Whether the murders were not wholly and solely, the deed of men rankling with personal revenge excited by the injuries they or their

No. 8578, Poona, July 1st 1897. Copy forwarded to the President, Poona City Municipality, for information. He will observe that the initial charges under all heads amount to Rs. 32,128, and that the annual cost amount to Rs. 115,207 or Rs. 28,802 a quarter. It is necessary that the initial charges should be paid quarterly in advance. It is therefore incumbent on the Municipalty (a) to make arrangements to pay to Government: (1) Initial charges Rs. 32,128 less advance by Government, Rs. 15,000; (2) First quarterly payment in advance of annual Recurring charges Rs. 28,802; total Rs. 45,830; (b) To make arrangements to repay to Government at the earliest possible date the advance of Rs. 15,000; (c) To make arrangements to pay quarterl, in advancey. Rs. 28,802 hereafter for the next two years (d) To make arrangements for recovering the sums above mentioned as soon as the notification under subsection (2) of section 25 of the Act is published by Government.

2. An early report of the payment referred to in clause (a) having been made is requested.

With regard to the matter Mr. Ram Narayan Amerchand said: We are already taxed too much. The money cannot be recovered by the Municiyality.

Mr. Vithalrao Narayen proposed, and Sardar Rao Bahadur Kupuswamy Viziarangam Mudliar seconded: That, "from the statement of finances given hereinbelow, it will appear that, leaving the balance, viz., Rs. 15,000 now in hand for plague operations untouched, the net balance now in the hands of the Municipality is only Rs. 16,000, which is hardly enough to meet current expenses. The Municipality regrets therefore that it is not in a position to pay into the treasury the sum of Rs. 45,871 or Rs. 60,000 including Rs. 15,000 proposed to be paid to Government at the earliest possible date on account of the advance of Rs. 15,000 ordered by the Collector unless the whole amount is advanced to the Municipality by Government or unless Government be pleased to postpone the execution of the Resolution until the money is realised by the levy of a rate conformably to the orders of Government."

Dr. Ganesh Krishna Garde, seconded by Mr. Nana Narayen Bhore, put in an amendment that Government be informed that the Municipality has no funds wherewith to meet the demand, and that the latter part of the above proposition, commencing from the word "unless" after "the Collector," be omitted therefrom. The amendment was put to the vote and was carried by a majority of 15 votes.

The meeting then dissolved.

connections might have suffered during the plague operations without any possibility of their being incited by the alleged seditious writings in certain journals? Whether or not there is a chain of relations between the two alleged sources of these dreadful crimes, Reasons of sound state policy, the general reputation of the Native Press, and the native sense of loyalty towards a constitutional Government imperatively demand a clear settlement of the case. Government, therefore, should initiate the necessary prosecution, giving the individual or collective journals a chance of repelling the charge universally brought against them.

The drastic measure required by certain offending journals should not be applied to the whole Native Press. A wholesale condemnation of Lord Lytton's Act is due to its indiscriminate application by which suprious sympathy is extended to those who may not deserve it and injury is inflicted on those whose tone, though critical, may yet be highly loyal. The effects of an indiscriminate measure of this sort will always loudly call for the repeal of an Act freely and rightly stigmatised as an unjust Gagging Act, while the real culprits, escape punishment. It is enough that a wise and dignified Government secure the punishment of the worst seditionists by regular proceedings, which cannot possibly be resented. This will preserve the utility of the Native Press, while quietly killing its abnormal venom from time to time. Let all the innocent people of Poona band themselves into one, and leave a permanent mark of their sorrow and indignation at the untimely fate of the victims to duty, in a way that would give the lie to the general charge levelled against them. If a, Rand and Ayerst Hospital be found beyond their means, I implore them to raise, without loss of time, the statues of the two deceased on the very spot where they so unjustly and cruelly fell. Let this work be entirely of the natives of Poona every one of whom may contribute his mite. Such a measure will not merely proclaim to India the detestation of the mass of the people against acts of political anarchy, but will also induce the Government to feel that the burden of the punitive force, now resting more on the innocent than on the guilty might be removed much sooner than first intended. The prompt imposition of this measure is unavoidable as an essential precaution against further violence. As soon as a few leaders have initiated this movement and raised the fund, I shall be glad to subscribe Rs. 100, which will be at their disposal, whatever the form the memorial may take, though my personal inclinations are to raise the statues to point out for all time to come the folly of anarchical acts against the very Government which has saved, and must eventually regenerate, the country. Should the Poona people desire to erect a hospital as well as statues I am prepared, Sir, to considerably increase my own mite of subscription.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, July 6. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

SYMPATHY FROM RATNAGIRI.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. P. R. Desai, of Ratnagiri, to the brother of Mr. Rand:—Dear Sir,—I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with you, still humanity tells me to sympathise with you at the cowardly attempt made by some body upon the life of your brother, Mr. Rand. While in this district as an Assistant Collector, he was always polite and courteous towards all those who had occasion to see him on business. He never passed a single order on any paper officially received by him for disposal without thoroughly knowing its contents. Many a time I saw him going through a number of vernacular papers with the help of his Shiristedar, for hours together, with the sole object of doing justice to the people. Many people here liked him well. That he may have speedy and complete recovery is, I assure you, the sincere wish of all the people of this district.—Believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, P. R. DESAI,

Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, July 5.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay a public meeting of the Musalman community will be held at the Anjuman Hall, to-day, at 5 p.m., under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee to denounce the recent outrages at Poona, and also to denounce and express the displeasure of the Mahomedans for some Urdu writers who use filthy and opprobrious language in their papers.

THE REWARD.

With regard to the reward offered for the discovery of the Poona murderers those conversant with the ways of the Mahratta Brahmins consider that information will certainly be forthcoming if the amount offered is made sufficiently large. So far Rs. 20,000 does not seem to have been effective, and it should be raised to half-a-lakh, or even a lakh, if no one comes forward to put the police on the right track. There must be a considerable number of persons who were cognisant of the plot and large sums must have been paid to secure silence, otherwise one or other of the men employed in the actual attack on Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst would have been denounced by this time, while the names of those who employed them would have been revealed. The raising of the reward need not give the Government the least concern, for assuredly Poona should be made to pay: the charge should be one levied as additional to that imposed for punitive police. It would really be in the nature of a fine such as is inflicted on the tribesmen of the North-West frontier when raiding parties kill British subjects. If the ignorant and uncivilised Pathan has to pay blood money, the educated Mahratta who knows very well what he is about when he preaches sedition and incites the people to lawlessness should not be allowed to escape scot-free. The Government of Bombay should we think double the reward at once, and then, after a week, raise it yet again. They are really engaged in bidding against the leaders in the plot, and though the latter may have long purses, some of them, at least, will grow tired of disbursing their rupees. Then we may get information which will enable the police to take action.—*Pioneer*.

NATIVE OPINION.

In connection with the Poona tragedy writes the Lahore *Tribune*, a malicious and ill-natured attack has been made by several Anglo-Indian papers upon the Hon. Mr. B. G. Tilak who has been elected for the second time to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Central Division. They talk of the unanimity in the Native Press and the readiness with which a complaint taken up by one paper is echoed by another. But the concert in the Anglo-Indian Press is far more wonderful, and the unanimity of its chorus is unmistakeable. Almost every Anglo-Indian paper has attacked Mr. Tilak in the same words and for the same object. Mr. Tilak is the editor of the "Kesari," a Mahratti paper, and the "Mahratta," he is devoted to the cult of Sivajee, and one of his papers wrote severely against Lord Elgin when the disaster occurred at Baroda during His Excellency's visit. Extracts are made from his papers and his speeches to prove him—seditious and disloyal, we suppose, and the Governor of Bombay is blamed for having nominated such a dangerous man to the Council a second time. If the matter had rested with the Bombay Government or the Anglo-Indian Press Mr. Tilak would not have been nominated; but it is really very foolish to ask the Government to refuse to nominate him after he has been elected. The Act of 1892 does not bring into the Legislative Council only such men in whom the Government has confidence but also those in whom the people have confidence. Men like Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ananda Charlo, W. C. Bonnerjee or B. G. Tilak would have been never nominated by the Government. They come into the Council by the mandate of the people, and the Government acts wisely in not disputing their nomination. Practically, the Anglo-Indian papers are representing Mr. Tilak as the chief of the malcontents in Poona. But so long as he has the confidence of his own people the cackle and hiss of the Anglo-Indian Press will do him no harm.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—From some of the comments in the Bombay Anglo-Indian papers it appears that the writers are not altogether sorry for the atrocious deeds committed at Poona. If they are indignant, yet one circumstance gives them ample consolation, which is that, in this tragedy, they have found a very good opportunity of venting their spleen on the natives of India generally, and the Brahmins of Poona especially. We do not mean to say that their gratification at finding an opportunity of falling foul of the Indians exceeds their indignation at the foul assassination of two Europeans. It seems, however, clear enough, that the tragical incident would be coverted into a lucky event for the writers in the Bombay Anglo-Indian papers, if the Poona Brahmins or the Congress members could be implicated with the commission of the crime. Now, they are indignant because Europeans have been foully assassinated. Would not they be gratified and their sorrow converted into joy, if it was found that the deeds were done by Poona Brahmins, editors of vernacular newspapers, and Congress members? Indeed, they are already misleading the police by their own hallucinations. They are quite sure that it was done by the Poona Brahmins. But are they not, by their violent and vehement denunciation of the Poona Brahmins, hampering the detectives in their work? If every one has a right to be indignant at the foul deed committed, no one has a right to lose his senses. It is quite possible, there were some Poona Brahmins in the business. It is also quite possible that the work was done by a reckless *goonda* who felt that he had been eternally disgraced by the enforcement of the plague regulations. It is equally quite possible that a *goonda* had been engaged by a man of wealth to commit the deed.

PROBATE of the will has been granted in London, and estate-duty has been paid on £118,479, 10s. 9d. as the value of the personal estate, of Mr. Edgar Swinton Holland of Stoneleigh Penneth, Liscard, Chester, and of Drury Buildings, Norfolk Street, Liverpool, ship-owner, who died in the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, on the 11th of November last, aged forty-nine years, from wounds received in his office on the 20th October at the hands of Miss Kempshall.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SAVANTVADI.

GREAT and elaborate preparations were made here for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in a manner suitable, taking into consideration the limited resources of the State and its people, to the grandeur of the occasion, and the programme of festivities included among other things a party to be given to the gentlemen of the town by our popular and energetic Political Superintendent, Major Abud, and another to be given by his esteemed wife to the Native ladies. All the social entertainments, the illuminations and pyrotechnical exhibitions included in the programme had however to be abandoned owing to the lamented death of the Ranisahib. But the commemoration days of the year of the record reign of Her Majesty were nevertheless marked here outside the Darbar by a genuine and unassuming exhibition of universal loyalty to Her Majesty's person. Special prayers were offered for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity at all the places of worship of the different communities by the people here on Sunday, the 20th ultimo, and the ceremony was made doubly interesting in the temples of the Hindu community, who form the majority of the inhabitants of the town, by the preaching of two excellent sermons accompanied with music appropriate to the occasion at two of the principal temples of the town. The very large attendance at those Kirtans testified to the deep interest which the whole Hindu community here notwithstanding the recent bereavement in the local Royal Family exhibited in the celebration of the event. A dinner to the poor which formed one of the principal items in the programme was duly given both on the 21st and 22nd of June, and the arrangements made for carrying out this work were really very admirable and reflect great credit on those who were entrusted with the work. As many as 6,773 poor persons were fed on the two days in the towns of Savantvadi, Banda, and Kudal, and it was interesting to watch the satisfaction and joy with which the faces of those who partook of the dinner beamed at the time of departure. Some idea of the personal interest which Major Abud took in all these matters can be formed from the fact that he remained at the Dharmsalla where the dinner was given on the 1st day for about 5 hours and on the 2nd day from noon to 7-30 p.m.

On the 22nd of June, the usual salute of 101 guns was fired by the battery of the Local Corps in the morning, and agreeably to the orders of Government the Political Superintendent released nine prisoners and reduced the sentences of eighteen others.

An address signed by the Sir Desai Saheb, the local officers, and all the principal residents of the State and enclosed in a fine embroidered casket of local workmanship was also duly forwarded to Government through the Political Superintendent for transmission to Her Majesty, and expressed the deep sentiments of the loyalty of the Chief and other signatories towards Her Majesty's person and the gratefulness of the subjects of this State for the numerous improvements made during its management under the direct supervision of Government.

As a permanent record of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee a handsome fund for giving extras or comforts to the poor patients in the State Hospital was collected throughout the state here by subscriptions, and a Durbar was held to-day in the local Westropp hospital to unveil the stone fixed in a wall of that building to commemorate the event. The ground of the Hospital compound was very tastefully decorated with bunting and the inner hall where the interesting ceremony was held was very artistically beautified by evergreens and other decorations. A guard-of-honour with band furnished by the Local Corps was drawn up in the front of the gate of the hospital and presented arms both on the arrival and departure of the Political Superintendent and his Highness the Rajesaheb. The Darbar was attended by all the Sirdars, Mehmans, Darakdars, and the officers present in the town, and was a great success.

The proceedings commenced with a speech from the Political Superintendent, which was as follows:—

Raje Bahadur Raghunathrao Savant Bhonsle, Mehmans, Sirdars, and Gentlemen,—Before asking the Sir Desai to perform the object of our assembly here to-day, I think that it would not be out of place for me to give you some details of the manner in which your resolution of the 22nd April last has been carried out. You will recollect that at a public meeting on that date it was resolved (1) that the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India should be celebrated in the State and (2) that on the proposition of the Sir Desai it was resolved that subscription lists should be opened in the State generally and that the proceeds should be devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the poor in the State hospitals and that the poor should be fed on the days appointed for the celebration of the Jubilee. Perhaps it would not be out of place here to say a few words as to the Diamond Jubilee. This expression is used to denominate the completion of the 60th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The occasion of the Jubilee is that she has reigned over the British Empire longer than any other sovereign has done. Her empire is to-day the largest and most powerful that the world has ever seen, and compared to which the Roman Empire, about which you have all read in your school-days, and maybe since, is but as a child beside its mother. To enable you to form some idea of what this Empire is, it will be only necessary to say that it comprises nearly ¼ of the whole population of the world, which means that out of every 100 square miles in the world 21 are British and that out of every 100 persons in the world 25 are British subjects. The British Empire in 1897 is roughly estimated to cover 11,334,391 square miles, while in 1837, the year of the accession to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty, it was only 7,562,955 square miles. During her Majesty's reign therefore the Empire has increased by 3,771,436 square miles. Notwithstanding the respect and awe that the sovereign of such an Empire must inspire, yet I venture to say that it is not these sentiments alone that have animated the whole Empire and which culminated in London on Tuesday last in the Diamond Jubilee procession and ceremonies and rejoicings. I venture to say that it is largely Her Majesty's personality that has called forth the outburst and enthusiasm and loyalty from a ¼ of the inhabited globe and which has caused expressions of goodwill and congratulation to come from the whole world. (Cheers.) First and foremost Her Majesty is a woman and has such has had to endure both the pangs as well as the pleasures consequent on her sex. In almost all creeds and religions the mother is worshipped in some form or another, and I think that it may truly be said of Her Majesty that she is the mother of her people, for she has invariably shared in all their pains and their pleasures and has sorrowed in their sorrows and rejoiced in their rejoicings. Whether it be individuals, families, communities or nations, they are sure of her aid and sympathy, and if the Empire were as large as the world there would yet be room for all in her large mother's heart. Of the truth of what I say, you who read the papers can satisfy yourselves. Those of you who do not read the papers must take it as truth from the universal love and respect shown to her by the whole world and by the unexampled rejoicings that have taken place in all India. Unexampled I say, because though afflicted with plague, famine and earthquake those scourges have not been able to prevent the expression of the loyalty and love of the people. (Cheers.) As regards ourselves—60 years ago life and property in India had but little security, and education was the privilege of a class. To-day life and property is secure, and education is within the reach of the poorest. (Applause.) If these alone were all the benefits derived during the reign of Her Majesty, they must be considered as blessings of incalculable value. I would remind some of my younger friends that each and all of them have a personal interest in the British Empire and that each and all have a part to play in it, as well as a purely selfish struggle for advancement, and it behoves them to do that part loyally. Though the Government is not a native one, yet there is place for all races and creeds in its Parliaments and Councils, and it is open to them to take their places there side by side with their fellow subjects of other races. The Empire is large enough to contain all its sons, and prescient enough to call all to its Councils. I fear I have detained you somewhat long, but my subject, to which I feel I am unable to do but cant justice, must be my excuse. As regards the second resolution passed on the 22nd April last—the call has been liberably and largely responded to by all creeds and classes in the State, and I am able to announce to you that the object of that resolution has been fully accomplished. The sum subscribed amounts to over Rs. 11,300 The exact amount cannot yet be given as some accounts have not yet come in. By far the largest subscriber is the late lamented Rani Sahib, who gave Rs. 5,000. I may say that this was almost the last act of charity of her life. I think there are few who know her who will easily forget the grace and charm of her manner and I know that there are very, very many who will miss her sorely, for with her has gone their maintay and friend. I will not dilate further here on her charities and qualities, for you are better acquainted with those I unfortunately am. In respect to her memory many rejoicings that were determined on have been abandoned. Baba Sahib, let me here express to you publicly the sense of the great loss both you and the State have undergone and which I can but inadequately express. To pass to the Fund. It is proposed to call it the Savantvadi State Hospitals Poor Fund. The sum allotted to it is Rs. 10,350, of which Rs. 10,000 will be funded and the interest used for the maintenance of poor patients in the State Hospitals of Savantvadi, Kudal and Banda. The fund will be managed by a committee, representative of all parts of the State, but rules have not yet been framed, and it is not for me to formulate them now. Of the sum subscribed in the State, Rs. 700 were expended in feeding 6,773 poor persons in Wadi, Kudal and Banda on the 21st and 22nd June. The Savantvadi State Hospital's Poor Fund will remain an everlasting memorial of her Majesty, Diamond Jubilee, and the poor in hospital for all time will have cause for thankfulness for your generosity, when it shall please Almighty God to stretch them on a bed of sickness, I would now ask your Highness to unveil the stone which has been erected in this hospital to commemorate the foundation of the Savantvadi State Hospitals Poor Fund in the year of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. (Loud cheers.)

Rao Saheb Gupte, the Superintendency Head Clerk, translated this speech for the benefit of those who did not understand English, and on the conclusion of the delivery of the translation H. H. the Raja Saheb, the Political Superintendent, Mrs. Abud, Miss Spencer, Dr. Dalgado, and other gentlemen proceeded to the place where the stone was fixed, and his Highness there gracefully unveiled that stone, the guard of honour presenting arms and the band playing. The inscription on the stone is as follows:—"In commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress the State Hospitals have been endowed with a sum of Rs. 10,350, of which Rs. 5,000 were contributed by Shrimati Tarabai Saheb for the maintenance of the poor in Hospitals. This stone was unveiled on the 28th June 1897, Raja Bahadur Raghunathrao Savant Bhonsle Sir Desai of Savantvadi; Major H. M. Abud being acting Political Superintendent and Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bardekar State Karbhari.

On the assembly resuming their seats, H. H. the Sir Desai rose and spoke as follows:—Major Abud, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very grateful to you for the sympathy you have shown for the recent death of my beloved wife which has cast a gloom over the State. I very much regret that the sad occurrence prevented me from expressing my feelings of loyalty to the throne of Her Majesty on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in the way in which I wished to do so. Allow me however to say that I yield to none in my devotion to the person of Her Majesty and in my admiration for her beneficent rule. The fund which we have collected here is in accordance with Her Majesty's own wishes as expressed in English papers intended to be applied for the benefit of the poor patients in the State Hospitals and it will serve as a lasting memorial of the grand event. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I beg to tender my best thanks to you Major Abud and the State Karbhari, R. B. Bardekar, for the pains taken in collecting the subscriptions and to you personally for having done me the honour of asking me to unveil the stone. (Cheers.) Mr. Kantak, the companion to his Highness, translated this speech into Marathi. The usual distribution of pan and attar brought the proceedings to a close, but before the dispersing of the assembly his Highness personally called for three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and they were most heartily and enthusiastically responded to. The assembly also lustily cheered our worthy Political Superintendent and H. H. Raja Saheb as they drove away, and the proceedings were throughout marked by a display of great popular enthusiasm.

JANJIRA STATE.

The date of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee celebration having been announced as the 21st of June, the towns of Murud, Rajpuri and the Janjira Fort were en fete that day. Early in the morning a salute of 60 guns was fired from the fort at about 7 a.m. Parade of the Janjira Police was held at the Nawabsahib's residence and it terminated with a feu de joie and cheers for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. At the same time large numbers of people and State officials were seen going towards the town of Rajpuri where the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary was to be opened at 8-45 a.m. There was a large concourse of Khanjadas, Sidi Sardars and others. The assembly having taken their seats Khan Bahadoor Shalom Bapuji, the State Karbhari, rose amid loud cheers and said: Khanjadas, Sidi Sardars, and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to perform this interesting ceremony to-day for more reasons than one. The name of the dispensary prominently brings before our mind the long and benevolent reign of Queen Victoria in honour of the 60th year of whose reign the Dispensary is so named. Along with other Native States Janjira also has shared the advantages of general peace in the country during Her Majesty's Reign; nor is it backward in its appreciation of these advantages. I can say without any fear of contradiction that Her Majesty's Government and representatives have done good and good alone to the State. Then again there is no object more philanthropic in its results and more pleasing to the Almighty as an attempt towards relieving the sufferings of the sick and the maimed. There is also another speciality in to-day's proceedings. The Dispensary is for the Fort of Janjira. The residents of the Fort are mainly the Khanjadhas, Sidi Sardars and others, i. e., the descendants of those who founded, extended, and preserved the State in times critical. For all these reasons I am very glad to perform this opening ceremoney, and I declare the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary open. Some patients from the Fort were then brought and treated. After the distribution of pan supari and attar gulab the meeting dissolved amid three cheers for Her Majesty.

In the evening the Darbar was held at the Nawab Sahib's residence in the Darbar Hall. All the Khanjadas, Sidi Sardars, officials, and leading citizens were present, besides a very large assamblage of the public in the compound of the Nawabsahib's bunglow. All having taken their seats and the Nawabsahib Sir Sidi Ahmedkhan, K. C. I. E., having ascended the dais Rao Sahib T. V. Naik, Chitnis to the Political Agent, Janjira, presented to the Nawabsahib a Kharita from the Government of Bombay. He read and explained the same in Marathi.

The State Karbhari then read the following telegram to be sent to Her Majesty: "Please convey by wire with 'my most loyal and grateful respects' my best and heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty Queen Victoria Empress of India upon Her Diamond Jubilee. Deeply indebted as I am to her for her parental love and sympathy for me, I wish her long life and ever prosperity. After explaining the contents of the same in Marathi, said at the time of the Golden Jubilee the Nawabsahib sanctioned and carried out a scheme of water-works for the town of Murud, termed the Victoria Jubilee water-works, at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. This time two works have been sanctioned, the girls school at Jafrabad and the Dispensary for the Fort of Janjira both to be named after Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. After the State Karbhari finished the Nawabsahib rose up amid deafening cheers and addressed the Darbar in Hindustani: "Before I dissolve the Darbar I would like to add a few words to what the Karbhari Sahib said to you. To-day is the day of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Gracious Majesty's Reign. No one on the throne of England has reigned so long as Her Majesty. Nor has the empire prospered and extended so much before as under her. I remind you especially of the time when this state was taken under the administration of British Agency. You all remember the kind, polite and benevolent treatment we then received at the hands of Her Majesty. Not only this, but Her Majesty has all along been very kind and benevolent to us, has been always treating us most sympathetically and with maternal care, and we all have received innumerable blessings during her reign. It is therefore incumbent upon us all that we must be very grateful and loyal to Her Majesty, and as in duty bound once more I ask you all to join with me in wishing long life and ever increasing prosperity to Her Majesty."

Six prisoners deserving of special consideration were then released and the Darbar was dissolved with three cheers for Her Majesty, the Nawabsaheb, and Mr. Gray, the Political Agent. A programme of songs (Marathi and Urdu) specially composed for the occasion was then gone through, the reciters who were boys and girls from the vernacular schools and the English School, being every now and then cheered by those assembled Native gymnastic sports then came in, chief among them being Dandpatta, Kusti, Malkham, &c. The Hindu public were given a tea-party in the compound of the Nawabsahib's bungalow, and the whole assembly dispersed at 7p.m. At night a dinner was given to Khanjadas, Sidi Sardars and others. The 21st and 22nd of June were observed as public holidays throughout the State.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI presided on June 12 over a conference of Indians resident in the United Kingdom held at Montague Mansions, Great Russell Street, W.C., to consider and adopt an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee. Mr. T. J. Desai moved the adoption of an address expressing the congratulations of Indians resident in the United Kingdom, recalling the fact that her Majesty's assumption of the Government of India was rendered memorable by the proclamation of 1858, and the Jubilee of 1887 by a small expansion of the legislative councils; and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to celebrate the present unique occasion by the bestowal of some further marks of her loving care for her Indian subject. Mr. H. S. Khalil seconded the motion. The conference declined to allow Mr. Roy to propose the rejection of the address, and, on being put to the vote, the motion was carried by forty-five votes to five. The chairman was afterwards authorised to sign the address on behalf of the conference, and to forward it to the proper quarters.

THE interesting ceremony known as the Rose Festival took place on June 16 in the grounds of Whitelands College, Chelsea, a large number of friends of the institution being present. The proceedings began with a service in the College Chapel. At the conclusion the children appeared in the grounds, which had been decorated for the occasion, and looked extremely pretty. A very chairming scene resulted when the children met together to elect the Rose Queen for 1897-98. Their choice fell upon Edith Marsh, who was invested with the gold cross and crowned amid much applause on the part of the scholars. "We'll Crown our Queen with Roses" was sung by the children, and dances round the maypole and more music followed. The "Queen" then distributed copies of the Waverley Novels, each bearing a suitable motto, to her subjects, the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe (principal of the college) introducing each recipient. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion with the National Anthem. During the afternoon the band of the Duke of York's School played selections of music.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 1st July, when there were present: His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., presiding; His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India; the Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers; the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C. B.; the Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.; anb the Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

UNITED KINGDOM PROBATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers asked for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom. He said:—"The Bill was referred to a Select Committee last year in Calcutta. The Select Committee unanimously came to the concusion that the Bill was not required in India, and that it would have the effect of introducing confusion into the existing practice which has been working satisfactorily. I beg therefore to withdraw it."

Leave was granted.

BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn asked for leave to withdraw the Bill to amend the law relating to Municipalities in Burma. He said:—"Last year I asked permission to introduce a Bill, at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, to amend the law relating to Municipalities in that province. The Chief Commissioner has now been made a Lieutenant-Governor and has a Legislative Council of his own; and I ask permission to withdraw the Bill in order that it may be brought forward in his Council."

Leave was granted.

SHORT TITLES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the citation of certain Acts. He said:—"In India the practice of giving a short title to every Act does not at present exist. The English practice is to give a short title to every Act, and a Bill was passed into law last year to give a short title to every Act which had not been provided with one. This Bill is drawn on the lines of the English Act. When an Act is cited it is very inconvenient to cite it by its long title, and it is a convenience to everybody that a short title should be given to it. The Bill is merely a formal one.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES ACT, 1870, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. He said:—"The necessity for each of the two amendments in the Court-fees Act which are embodied in the Bill before the Council has been separately brought to the notice of the Government of India; and though the two are closely connected, it is necessary to explain briefly the legal history of each separately.

"The object of the two amendments is—Firstly, to provide a check on the undervaluation of estates by persons applying for probate of a will or for letters of administration, and, Secondly, to place on a more satisfactory footing the existing law relating to the realization of the duty payable on probates and letters of administration.

"The law which at present governs the administration of the estates of deceased persons in India is as follows. Under section 62 of the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881); the petitioner must, in his application for the grant of probate of letters of administration, furnish an estimate of the assets likely to come into his hands, and court-fees are levied accordingly under article II of Schedule I to the Court-fees Act. Then, under section 98, the petitioner is required, within six months of the grant, to exhibit in Court an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession and of all credits and debts; and within one year to exhibit an account of the assets realized and the manner of their disposal; the exhibition of an intentionally false inventory or account being punishable as an offence under the Indian Penal Code. Finally, provision is made in Chapter IIIA of the Court-fees Act for the refund of duty in the case of a person who has paid too high a court-fee, and for recovering the deficiency from a person who has paid too little. The provisions of the Indian Succession Act correspond precisely with those of the Probate and Administration Act just described.

"There is, however, no machinery provided by which the Revenue-officers of Government can check the sufficiency of the valuation, and it has been reported that evasions of duty by undervaluation have caused considerable loss of revenue to the exchequer in the past. It was first proposed to supply the want by amending the Indian Succession and the Probate and Administration Acts, but since Chapter IIIA of the Court-fees Act specially relates to matters connected with probate and administration it is more convenient to effect the necessary change in the law by an amendment of the latter Act. Section 19H has therefore been drafted so as to empower the Collector to intervene by examining the applicant for probate or letters of administration, or by adducing other evidence of the undervaluation of the estate concerned, in order to secure the payment of the proper amount of court-fees; and the section provides that, for this purpose, he shall have access to the records. To explain the second amendment it is again necessary to point out how the existing law on the subject of recovery of the duty payable on probates and letters of administration stands.

"Under section 243 of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), an application for probate or letters of administrations, if duly made and verified, is conclusive for the purpose of authorising the grant of probate or administration, and sections 187 and 190 provide that no right under a will, or the property of an intestate, can be established in any Court unless probate or administration, as the case may be, has been granted. But the Indian Succession Act does not apply to the case of Hindus, Muhammadans or Budhists, or to persons specially (section 362) exempted by the Governor General in Council, and the case of such persons is governed by the Hindu Wills Act (XXI of 1870) and the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881). The latter Act, while reproducing the provisions of section 243 of the Indian Succession Act, omits the provisions contained in sections 187 and 190, with the result that persons to whom the Act of 1881, and not the Indian Succession Act, applies, find that if they apply for probate or for letters of administration, and if their applications are admitted as duly made and verified, a certificate of the fact may have the same effect as if they incurred the expense involved in actually taking out formal probate or administration. They may thus derive all the benefit of the security given them by the law without the liability to pay the fees which are envolved in taking out of formal probate or administration, whereas persons to whom the Act of 1865 applies are compelled, as already explained, by sections 187 and 190 of that Act to obtain formal brobate or administration before any rights under any will or to the property of an intestate can be established. This is clearly inequitable, and the question of the best means of remedying the defect in the law has resulted in the decision to amend the Court-fees Act by the addition of a section on the lines of section 14 of the Succession Certificate Act. That section reads as follows:—

'14 (1) Every application for a certificate or for the extension of a certificate must be accompanied by a deposit of a sum equal to the fee payable under the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of the certificate or extension applied for,

(2) If the application is allowed, the sum deposited by the applicant shall be expended, under the direction of the Court, in the purchase of the stamp to be used for denoting the fee payable as aforesaid.

(3) Any sum received under sub-section (1 and not expended under sub-section (2) shall be refunded to the person who deposited it.'

"The second amendment which, by the Bill now before the Council, it is proposed to effect in the Court-fees Act is therefore, in substance, simply the extension to applications for probate and letters of administration of the provisions of the law which already apply to applications for succession certificates under the Succession Certificate Act of 1889."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn moved that the Bill and Statement of Object and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to. And the Council adjourned to to-day.

REPORTING on the increase in the mercantile navy of Austria-Hungary during the last ten years our Consul at Trieste says that they are partly due to Government subsidies. In 1887 the number of ocean-going steamers was 58, and in 1896 it was 87. Coasting steamers also increased, but ocean-going sailing vessels declined from 161 to 60. Fishing vessels increased greatly. Over 12,000 men were employed afloat in the Austrian merchant service in 1896.

THE Queen of Denmark has been very unwell indeed during the last month, and her condition excites much anxiety. The illness of the Queen, which has been kept very quiet, is the real reason why King Christian postponed his trip to Wiesbaden. The Queen of Denmark, who was born in September 1817, is the sister of the late Landgrave of Hesse, and a niece of the old Duchess of Cambridge.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

JUBILEE OF THE ORDINATION OF THE FIRST PARSEE CONVERT.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

A LARGE number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen assembled in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, on Tuesday evening, to commemorate the jubilee of the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Naoroji, who has completed the 50th year of his career as a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which two addresses were presented to the Rev. Dhunjibhoy, one from his colleagues in the missionary work of the Free Church of Scotland in Western India, and another from members of the Ambroli Free church.

The first address was read by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and was as under:—

"Reverend and Dear Sir,—We, your colleagues in the missionary work of the Free Church of Scotland in Western India, desire to join in the heartfelt congratulations which your attainment of your ministerial jubilee has called forth from so many quarters, and to avail ourselves of the opportunity which this happy occasion presents to express to you the sentiments of affectionate regard and respectful admiration which we cherish towards you.

"In common with all who are acquainted with the record of your long and distinguished missionary career we give thanks to the great Head of the Church for the grace bestowed upon you, whereby you have been enabled to witness for His truth by your preaching, by your pen, and by your life; and for His great mercy in granting unto you length of days and strength for service. Along with them we admire the steadfast courage of your faith manifested alike in your early years in the face of vehement persecution and in your later days in the hour of trial and sorrow.

"But it belongs to us specially to tell you something of what you have been to us who have been associated with you in the work of this Mission. Throughout these fifty years you have been associated with a long succession of missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, and the happy relation of mutual confidence and affection which marked the first days of your connection with this Mission has remained unchanged. You retain the affection of the oldest of these missionaries who still survive, as you did that of those who have already passed away, and you have won the same affection from their successors including the youngest amongst us.

"By your connection with the Mission, dating almost from its first beginnings, you have been a link between its present and its past, and have helped to maintain its best traditions. Your unique experience, sound judgment and intimate acquantance with the people of Western India, have always been at the service of the Mission and have proved most helpful in the conduct of its work. But more than all this, the influence of your personality has made itself felt in every part of the work which you have shared with us. Your consecrated life, nourished by a spiritual experience of unmistakable reality and depth, has attracted to you the tender affection of your fellow-workers, and it is our privilege as well as our duty to acknowledge how much our lives have been strengthened and comforted by your wise counsel and affectionate sympathy.

"The same loving spirit has impressed all those amongst whom you have been called to labour and none perhaps more than the boys and girls of our schools whose trust and affection you have won by your fatherly kidness towards them.

"We are glad to embrace this opportunity of stating how much the Church connected with our Mission owes to you as a spiritual force and how greatly blessed your labours have been in pastoral and congregational work amongst its members. In this respect your influence has not been confined within the limits of your own Church, but has extended to the whole Christian community of Western India which honours you as one of its most trusted leaders. Your zeal for the interest of the Indian Church is known to all of us, as well as your fondly cherished desire that it may rise to a position of true independence in Christian life and Christian work. You have enjoyed in a special measure the advantages of contact with Western life; but these have in no degree removed you from sympathy with all that is truly spiritual in the aspirations of your fellow-Christians in the Indian Church. We admire your love for the Indian Church and your devotion to its highest aims, and we rejoice that you have been spared to see the beginnings of their realization. No less truly has the influence of your life and spirit made itself felt in the wider circle of your non-Christian countrymen. The respect in which they hold you and the intimate friendship which you enjoy with many of the representatives of all the manifold communities of our city are a witness to the silent influence of a devoted life and to the readiness to be impressed by the noble and the good which is characteristic of so many of the people of this land. By these and many other tokens the Lord has shown us that He has called you from your earleast years to be a chosen vessel unto Him to bear His name before the Gentiles. Those features of the Christian character which marked the very beginning of your spiritual life have grown in strength and graciousness with the advancing years, and it is our earnest prayer that God may graciously spare you yet many years to your family, to our Mission, to the Christian Church and to this city, to be in an increasing measure to us all what you have been throughout a long past, an example and an inspiration in the pursuit of all that is pure and lovely and of good report.

"In conclusion, we pray you to accept on your own behalf and on that of Mrs. Dhunjibhai and the members of your family, our warmest congratulations on the happy occasion which we desire to commemorate by this presentation."

The address was placed in a silver casket, and was formally handed over to Rev. Dhunjibhoy. A silver "Afternoon Service" was also presented to the Rev. gentleman on behalf of his colleagues.

Mr. W. Jeddo read the second address, as follows:—

"Beloved and much-honoured Father in Christ,—We, the members of the Amroli Free Church, desire, on the occasion of your completing the fiftieth year of your ordination as a minister of the gospel of Christ, to give public expression to our feelings of thankfulness and joy at this happy event. We would first give thanks to God that he has not forgotten our country, but has raised up witnesses for himself in this land, to some of whom it has been granted to live long lives devoted to the glory of God and the service of man.

"You, Reverened Sir, have been privileged to preach Christ and Him crucified during a period of fully fifty years, and in this we recognise the special grace of God and his merciful purpose towards the land of our birth. During this long period, it has pleased the lord to use you in the carrying out of many of his gracious behests; and thus to make you a powerful instrument in the redemption of India from error to truth. It has been given to you to labour in many fields of Christian activity, in all of which you have ever sought to serve the master faithfully and zealously to promote his cause.

"We may not attempt, in a short address like the present, to summarise the results of a truly Christian life, extending over half a century, and fruitful in every good work. We would only say that your labours have been many-sided and have continued unabated to this late period of your life, and in this connection, we remember with gratitude that quite recently, when the Amroli Church was without a pastor, you took upon yourself the onerous duties of that charge. Your literary, evangelistic and pastoral work has extended to many parts of this Presidency, and has proved a great and lasting blessing to those among whom you were called to labour, and there are not a few Christian men and women and Christian communities who owe their spiritual awakening to your efforts on their behalf.

"But more than your work has been your life, diffusing, wherever you have gone, the elevating and purifying influences of a truly Christian character formed by the in-dwelling of God's Holy Spirit. It is not possible for us here to speak in any adequate terms of the many graces which adorn your character; but we would here briefly refer to the unflinching steadfastness of purpose, the singleness of aim, and the restfulness of soul undisturbed amid all the changes and trials of many years, which have been such marked features of your long career. These beautiful features have sprung from your great faith which has sustained you in your endeavour to follow Christ, by evil report and good report; and you have, by your devoted consecration to the Master's service, proved yourself, during all these years, able and worthy to guide the spiritual aspirations of the Christians of this Presidency. We consider it a special reason for thankfulness that our community should be led by one who has received so large a measure of the spirit of our Lord, and has so unswervingly walked in His footsteps.

"And now, in conclusion, we offer you and Mrs. Dhanjibhoy our warmest congratulations; and the heart-felt prayer of every one of us is that the Giver of life may grant you yet many years of life and health, so that you may long continue to break the bread of life to the people of our congregation, and that the remaining years of your life may be still richer in inspiration to the younger generation of your Christian countrymen to "fight the good fight of faith."

BABA PADMANJI.
HISAMUDDIN.
W. JEDDO.
D. R. NAVALKAR.
LAZARUS ABRAHAM.
D. MAZDA.
LAKSHMANRAO J. JADHAV.
B. Y. KHISTY.
N. G. WELINKAR.
NANABHAI G. WADKE."

The addresses having been handed over to him, the Rev. Mr. Dhunjibhoy, in the course of an able speech, said that if on that occasion he were to act according to his feelings, he would go and quietly sit in a corner of the hall, instead of coming on to the platform. He did not like the platform, and always preferred to be at a respectful distance from it. He had, however, to lay aside his feelings that evening and had to come to the front. He heartily thanked Dr. Mackichan, other members of the Free Church Mission, Kirk Session, and members of Ambroli Free Church, for convening the meeting that evening, and he also thanked the ladies and gentlemen who attended it. The language used in reference to himself by the speakers and also that of the addresses was very sympathetic, and he might say that he did not deserve all that was said about him. No one except the Almighty could know better than himself what were his faults and shortcomings, of which he had often to be ashamed. However, he took it that all the good things said about him by them were uttered out of the warm regard which his friends entertained for him. His heart was full of gratitude towards the Merciful Father Who had conferred upon him so many blessings, during his whole career. He was now seventy-five years old, and he considered himself fortunate that he was still able to do a little more work; but the fact which he considered more fortunate was that for the last fifty-eight years he had been a member of the Free Church; and still more fortunate that during the last fifty years he had been serving the Lord Jesus promoting his cause. His heart was filled with joy when he considered all these blessing and privileges conferred upon him by the Lord. He was very grateful indeed that a poor man like himself had the honour to serve the Son of God. As they all knew he was a Parsee by birth, he was still a Parsee, and he had never forgotton them. In this world he was a partner in the joys and sorrows of the Parsees, and, if necessary, would ever be ready to sacrifice even his life for them. Owing to the love he had for them he was always desirous of their salvation. He prayed God that they might find Jesus Christ and obtain his salvation. He was proud of being a member of the community which occupied the first place among all the communities of the East in intelligence, zeal, adventure, benevolence, sympathy, loyalty, and sincerity. So far as he knew he was probably the first native of India that took orders and he was the first Indian that had completed the 50th year from his ordination as a minister. Fifty years was a pretty long period to look back upon. The old friends of that time were no more in this world, and it appeared to him as if he was living in quite a new world and new society. The Christians and missionaries used to come in close contact with each other and periodical religious meetings were largely attended. The Christian population took a keen interest in the spread of Christianity, and liberal assistance was given in the shape of donations and subscriptions. Educational institutions and churches of the Mission were not lost sight of. European Christians were mindful of the native Christians, and Christian love and sympathy were displayed, and that encouraged the missionaries, who worked most zealously. This Christian union and sympathy had created a very good impression upon the mind of the people. But he was sorry to find that all this was changed, and he wished that the old days might return. In 1839, when he was baptised, the condition of India was very difficult from what it now is. Wherever they went they came across superstition, ignorance, and idol worship. All these were being removed, and in all the forward movements that had been witnessed Christian missions hrve played a leading part. Mr. Dhunjibhoy then dwelt at great length upon his journey to Scotland with his guide and instructor, the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, who, before taking him to Scotland, showed them several places of interest, the journey extending over nine months. When the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Naoroji concluded his interesting and much-applauded speech, he was garlanded with flowers.

The Rev. Mr. Small of Poona presided and brought the meeting to a close by an interesting address in which he referred to his acquaintance with Mr. Dhunjibhai extending over thirty-four years, and expressed his heart felt sympathy with all that had been said and done in honour of Mr. Dhunjibhai that evening.

THE DOG, THE MAN, AND THE MEAT.

A FRIEND of mine and I were walking together the other day; a dog dashed past us after something he saw on the pavement. It was a big piece of meat. He pounced on it and swallowed it in two seconds. My companion looked at the dog with envious admiration. "My humble friend," he said, "I'll give you £5,000 for your appetite and your digestion. You are not afraid to eat; I am," but the dog knew what happiness is made of. He declined the offer and trotted away.

It is astonishing how many different people use this expression. "I am" or "I was" afraid to eat. As the writer pens these lines five letters lie on the table before him, every one of them containing it. Yet the persons who wrote the letters are not known to one another. There was, therefore, no agreement among them. Why should there be, even if they were acquainted?

No, there is nothing in it to wonder at. They went through the same experience, and express it in the most natural way, that's all.

But what does it mean? Are people suspicious of poisoned food? No, no, that is not so. The food is not poisoned before it is eaten, but afterwards. An example will show what really occurs, and why so many are afraid to eat.

We quote from one of the letters: "One night, early in 1892," says the writer, "I was seized with dreadful pains in the pit of the stomach, and a choking sensation in the throat. I feared I was going to die. My wife called in a neighbour. They applied hot flannels and turpentine, but I got no relief. Then a doctor came and gave me medicine. He said he never saw anyone's tongue in such a condition. It was of a yellow colour, and covered with a slimy phlegm, so thick I could have scraped it with a knife. I had a foul, bitter taste in the mouth, and my eyes were so dull I could scarcely see. I had a heavy pain in the side, and felt so dejected and miserable. I didn't know what to do with myself. What little food, I took gave me so much pain I was afraid to eat. The doctor put me on starvation diet, and injected morphine to ease the pain.

"Getting no real benefit from the first doctor I saw another, who said I had enlargement of the liver. He gave me medicines, but I got no better. In August I went to Exmouth to see what my native air would do for me, but came back worse than ever. I had lost over three stone in weight, and being too weak to move about I used to lie on the couch most of the time. I never expected to get well, and didn't care much what became of me.

"One day in October my wife said, 'It appears the doctor can do nothing for you' so I am going to doctor you myself.' She went to the Southern Drug Stores, in Camberwell Road, and got a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After taking this medicine for a few days, the pain in my stomach left me, my appetite improved, and I gained some strength. Soon afterwards I was back at my work. The people in the office, seeing how well I looked, asked what had cured me, and I answered Mother Seigel's Syrup. I shall be glad to reply to any inquiries about my case. (Signed) Charles Harris, 74, Beresford Street, Camberwell, London, December 1st, 1892."

Mr. Harris' statement goess straight to the point. Why was he afraid to eat? Because his food gave him pain without giving him strength. This was dead wrong. It was exactly the reverse of what it should have been. When a man is the proper form he gets vigour and power from his meals and eats them with enjoyment and relish. of he doesn't there is some thing the matter with him. What is it?

Now let your thoughts expand a bit, so as to take in a broad principle. One man's meat is another man's poison, they say. That's so, but its only half the truth. Any man's meat is any man's poison, under certain conditions. If grain never got any further than the mill hopper we should never have bread, and if bread (or other food) never got further than the stomach we should never have strength. See! Well, when the stomach is torpid, inflamed, and "on strike," what happens? Why, your food lies in it and rots. The fermentations produces poisons which get into the blood and kicks up the worst sort of mischief all over the body. This is indigestion and dyspepsia, though the doctors call each and every trick of it by a separate name. Yet they don't cure it, which is the main thing afte rall.

But Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup does, as Mr. Harris says, and as thousands of thers say.

THE Countess of Munster has an amusing story of the Queen's absent-mindedness at one of the Court balls many years ago. The incident was witnessed by the Countess's mother. Her Majesty and the other royal people had been into supper, and the signal had been given for the return to the dancing-rooms. The Queen, in a fit of absence, as she turned from the supper-table, took up a large fork instead of her fan, which was lying by, where she had placed it before supper. She went forward some steps into the ballroom before the mistake was discovered, and was bowing as usual to the assembled company, while holding up—the fork! The Countess forgets who advised the Queen first of her mistake, but thinks it was the Prince Consort, who smilingly took the formidable weapon out of her Majesty's hand and substituted the less alarming one.

INTELLIGENCE from Constantinople points to the conclusion that the recent war with Greece has aroused Turkey to the need of regenerating her Fleet. The Ottoman Navy has played a considerable part in past wars, and, when it has been allowed to lose its fighting efficiency, disaster has generally followed. In the late war the Greek Navy was handled very badly, and, by the nature of the case, had no great opportunity of rendering useful service, deprived as it was, of the power of landing effective bodies of troops. But a strong fleet in the hands of Turkey would unquestionably have brought the war to a speedy conclusion, if, indeed, it could ever have broken out. Actuated by the consciousness of the loss of power which results from the possession of what is practically a merely ornamental fleet, the Ottoman Government has opened negotiations with a British firm to take in hand the work of reorganising the Navy, if not to assume the management of the arsenals. German firms are straining every nerve to prevent the acceptance of the British proposals. There seems to be some agitation in St. Petersburg, too, at the idea of Englishmen administering the Turkish naval establishments for a period of five years, and repairing and reconstituting the fleet during that period for £1,000,000 per annum. The *Novoe Vremya* and *Novosti* have both given expression to this feeling of alarm.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MISS AMELIA E. BARR has gained a deservedly high reputation as a writer of romance, marked by vigour of incident, freshness of local colour and tenderness of sentiment. Her remarkable story "Jan Vedder's Wife" has gone into one of those very cheap editiors which speak more than anything else for the popularity of a book. She is now returning to the scene of her early triumph in a powerful story of Shetland fishing life which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will issue in his Colonial library, under the title of "Prisoners of Conscience." There is a strong religious interest in the story, which is, however, owing to the simplicity of the characters, untrammelled by the arguments of theology. It may be added that some suitable pictures accompany the text.

Mr. Arthur Morrison made a tremendous sensation when he related to Londoners, in some strong pieces of realism cast in fiction form, some of the things that go on in the Bethnal Green district. It has been reserved for Mr. W. Somerset Maughan to study the slums of Lambeth, and the very surprising result is to be published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin under the title of "Liza of Lambeth." There, as it were under the very nose of the Archbishop, the great ruling passions of life disport themselves with a frankness that were almost amazing, were it not so true. Yet the grim story is essentially a romance, and, even, in the opinion of the author, an idyll.

Mr. Paul Creswick is making his, as yet, most important bid for fame in a romance entitled "The Temple of Folly" which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library. The title is an allusion to Medenham Abbey the scene of the famous orgies of George Dubb Doddington, the favourite of George the second. Mr. Creswick has, in fact, essayed a historical romance in which he has brought Doddington in, in the picturesque double role of perfect gentleman and infamous rake. Doddington, it will be remembered, founded an impious order of Franciscans who worshipped the devil. The names of eleven of the twelve members of this order are handed down to us. The twelfth is unknown. Mr. Creswick has made his hero the twelfth and thus fiction steps in where history fears to tread.

Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton is to be a poet of the present notable celebration in British history. Mr Lane has ready for publication a poem by him entitled Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain. The title indicates the note of the little volume, which by the way, is dedicated to Mr. Swinburne.

It has been stated that Mr. Thomas Hardy has another new novel on the stocks, that, however, is not so. The revision of his writings for the uniform edition occupied him until recently. Since then he has thought of gathering into a volume some short stories that have only appeared serially. Whether he will do so remains to be seen, but in any case no new book need be expected from him for awhile. Mr. Hardy believes in taking a rest.

"Equality," the book with which Mr. Edward Bellamy is succeeding "Looking Backward" will be ready in shortly. Heinemann, of course is the English publisher. Mr Bellamy tells us that he was not able to include in "Looking Backward" all he had to say on the subject. Since then what was left out has loomed up far more important than what he got in. Accordingly he was constrained to write another book, and for it also he takes the date of "Looking Backward"—that is to say the year 2000.

Within the month we shall have an English edition of Pellissier's book on the literary movement in France during the nineteenth century. The translation is by an American lady, Mrs. Garrison Brinton, and has the approval of M. Pellissier. Indeed, he has helped her in the task, and she has also had the counsel of Professor Brinton. A leading French critic has described M. Pellissier's work as at once a picture and a history of French literature in the century. It was received with general favour in France, and this translation, which is to be published by Messrs. Putnam, should be welcome here.

In the autumn the publication of an Anglers' Library will be begun by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. It will appear under the editorship of Sir Herbert Maxwell and Mr. F. G. Affalo. The early volumes will deal with the various groups of sporting fishes to be found in fresh and salt water. Mr. C. H. Wheeley has almost finished a volume on the subject of coarse fish. With it, as in the whole series, an important feature will be the illustrations. The later volumes will probably be of a topographical character, giving up-to-date information on particular waters.

Cruickshank drawings are now in keen demand with American collectors. One American has instructed his agent here to buy any likely specimens that come on the market. The work of Leech and Doyle is also being collected by our kinsfolk, and it need not necessarily be the originals. As to first editions of English writers, Dickens perhaps is held in most regard by Americans. After him come Tennyson, Thackeray, and Charles Lever; but indeed, any interseting first edition finds a good market. The quantity of literary trophies sent across the Atlantic in the course of a year is surprising.

The fifth part of the Encyclopædia of Sport will appeal in particular to cyclists. In it Mr. H Graves has a long article on the details of cycle construction. Mr. Lacy Hillier writes upon racing, and Susan Countess of Malmesbury on cycling for women. Another subject treated in this part of the encyclopædia is deer-stalking, both in Scotland and the Caucasus. Mr. Grimble writes on the first division, and Count Demidoff on the second. An article on curling is contributed by the Rev. John Keer, a well-known authority, and throughout the number there are illustrations.

An exhaustive book on the religion of the ancient Egyptians is announced by Messrs. Putnam. The author is Dr. Alfred Wiedmann, the Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Bonn. He has made a specialty of Egyptology, and is regarded as one of the authorities on it. He takes Egypt as preeminent among the nations of antiquity for this fact—that religion dominated all civic and public interest. His book is based throughout on original texts, and of these the most significant passages are rendered as literally as possible. This meshod enables the reader to test the justice of the conclusions which Dr. Wiedmann draws.

Two very interesting copies, each unique in its way, of Mr. George Meredith's Poems, 1851, have been sold at Sotheby's. One of these has the signature of Bayard Taylor, the American poet, on the title-page, and it realised £17 5s. The other and much more interesting copy contains, in addition to a partly erased presentation inscription by the author on the title, a number of alterations and improvements in the text in Mr. Meredith's autograph. This realised £25. The same sale contained a series of eight holograph manuscripts by Mr. Swinburne of verses printed in Poems and Ballads, 1866. The poem of The Leper, extending to five pages folio, realised the highest price, viz., £3 17s. 6d., whilst the entire series brought a total of £39 10s. 6d.

Messrs. Constable announce a volume entitled "The art and Pastime of Cycling." It is by Mr. J. R. Mecredy and Mr. A. J. Wilson. Mr. Richard Davey's translation of Edmond About's novel, "The King of the Mountains," will appear very shortly—Mr. Wilfred Pollock's account of his experience while with the Greek army as a special correspondent is now being printed. It will be issued by Messrs. Chatto.—Mr. Cyril Devenport's book dealing with the English regalia is nearly ready. Messrs. Kegan Paul publish it.—A recent work by Mr. W. A. Shaw on the history of currency has been translated into French. It is also being translated into Japanese.—The next volume in Blackwood's series of Scotch County Histories will be one by Dr. Cameron Lees on Inverness. In order to secure simultaneous publication in England and America, the issue of Fitzgerald Molloy's "Romance of the Irish Stage, with Pictures of the Irish Capital in the Eighteenth Century," has been postponed until the autumn. The book will be published in America by Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Co.

Signor Crispi's autobiography would be surpassingly interesting if its author took the world thoroughly into his confidence. His is the history of a patriot who beginning as a conspirator and Radical revolutionist, and passing through Mazzinian and Garibaldian stages ended as a Monarchist of about as despotic a type as Bismarck himself. Mazzini denounced Crispi as a traitor; Crispi scoffed at Mazzini as a theorist and a dreamer. His ambition was, as he alleged through life, to make Italy great. The end was everything. The means, whatever they were, he would make the best of. Crispi, Member of the Left, and slashing Radical journalist, was in the first sixies one of the least liked men in the Chamber. His book will be published under the title of "Seventy Years of Italian Life."

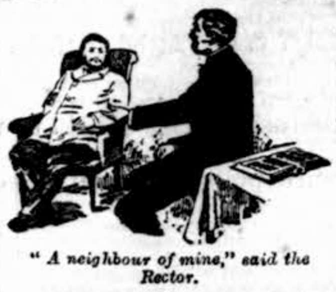
The most important Art news of the week has been that the Queen has commissioned Mr. Orchardson to paint a Jubilee picture of Her Majesty, of the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of York and of Prince Edward. On many accounts the news will be gladly received. We have only to look into the window of any printseller to see how few of the Royal protraits painted in the last sixty years, have come from British studios. Sir George Hayter had passed away, and, indeed, as a rule, Royalty has not been successful in the choice of its limners. Even Mr. Fildes's portrait of the Princess of Wales was felt after all to be a perfunctory performance. It may seem strange to say so, but in a Jubilee picture, especially in a composition of several figures, the general effect is of more importance than the elaborate accuracy of the details. We live in an age when photography has made the portraits of the ruling family perfectly familiar. As a rule these ceremonial convases are a little fatigueing. They miss their opportunity in their insistence on the unimportant or the unnecessary. But Mr. Orchardson is not an artist of this stamp; he is a colourist, with an almost Venetian fondness for the richness of colour which should belong to a Jubilee picture.

CLERGYMAN AND PARISHIONER.

A POPULAR PARSON INTERVIEWED.

A FEW days ago, writes a reporter of the *Salford Chronicle*, it fell to my lot to inquire into a matter which I was told had created a good deal of interest amongst residents in the populous parish of St. Bartholomew's, Salford.

I presented myself at St. Bartholomew's Rectory and sent my name in to the Rev. G. W. Petherick. Mr. Petherick is one of the most popular clergymen in Salford. A man of broad sympathies and unfailing good nature, genuinely solicitous for the welfare of the people within his sphere of activity, the Rector of St. Bartholomew's is welcomed throughout his extensive parish as friend, philosopher, and guide.



"A neighbour of mine," said the Rector.

My mission, I explained to Mr. Petherick, was to make inquiries concerning a parishioner of his, Mrs. Bramhall.

"Mrs. Bramhall is a neighbour of mine," said the Rector, becoming interested at once. "The Rectory is, as it should be, in Parsonage-street, and Mrs. Bramhall resides at No. 10. Oh, yes, I know Mr. Bramhall and his wife quite well."

"She has lately passed through a severe illness?" I said, interrogatively.

"There cannot be any doubt about that," was the reply. "It was brought on, I believe, by overwork. I have not often seen a worse case of nervous breakdown. The poor woman was quite helpless. But I am glad to say she appears to have made a complete recovery."

"As to the means employed to bring about that satisfactory result, are you in a position to give me any in formation on that point?"

Mr. Petherick considered a moment and then said: "On the whole I think it would be best to let Mrs. Bramhall tell her own story."

"I will only trouble you with one more question, then. A certain medicine, known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is spoken of in connection with Mrs. Bramhall's restoration to health. Have you had opportunities, apart from this particular case, of forming an opinion as to its value?"

There was a twinkle in the eyes of the clergyman as he answered: "Abundant opportunities, and believe me I have formed very decided opinions. Now, that is a fact. In cases of nervous debility and partial paralysis I am satisfied that the medicine is highly beneficial. Some time ago I had a case brought under my notice which was hardly less wonderful than that of Mrs. Bramhall."

"In your parish, then, the Pills have already an established reputation?"

"Individuals who have tried them—Mrs. Bramhall amongst the number—sing their praises so loudly that that is hardly to be wondered at."

Whatever Mrs. Bramhall may have been in other days, she certainly does not belong to the great family of Pale People now. I found her at the address given me by Mr. Petherick, namely, 10, Parsonage-street, New Oldfield-road, Salford, and experienced no difficulty, such is her enthusiasm on the subject, in eliciting the story of her dangerous illness and of the miraculous cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pills.

"About Whit-week," she said, "I had an attack of influenza. It was a severe attack, and I was reduced to a very low condition by it. This state of things lasted several weeks, and I don't suppose I was quite as strong as I ought to have been when I began to do my own housework again. I had a relapse. Diarrhœa, accompanied by inflammation of the bowels, set in, and I was again completely prostrated. On this occasion it was found necessary to call in the aid of a doctor."

"Did he tell you what was the matter with you?"

"Could not do my work."

"Yes, he said it was my liver. He told me I had worked every nerve down to the lowest point. The doctor gave me some medicine—I had five bottles from him altogether—but I cannot say there was any improvement as a result. For a whole week I never tasted food or got an hour's sleep."

"You were still able to do your housework, though"?

"Housework? Oh, dear, no. Why, I could hardly crawl across the room. I could do nothing for fully five week. It was not a question whether I could work, but whether I could pull through alive. More than once, as I lay there, I thought the end had come; I gave myself up, and my friends were equally alarmed."

"How came you to buy Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?"

"It was in this way. I had awful pains from my shoulders right down the back to the very ends of my toes, and one day I asked the doctor if he could give me something to relieve the pain. The doctor said it was neuralgia I had got, so I turned to my husband and said, 'If it's neuralgia, I am going to try some of those Pills.' I had heard from different people how good they were for that, and I knew a young woman who had benefited by them so much that she wrote about it to the makers. My husband got me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, and I began to take four during a day, after meals. I took that quantity every day for a week. The very first day I felt better, and from that time forward I began to eat and sleep and gain strength, and in less than a fortnight I was actually able to go about my work. That is a couple of months ago. I am quite my old self again now. If I do happen to feel a little overtired or out of sorts at any time, I take a dose or two of Dr. Williams' Pills—there are always some in the house—and they never fail to set me right."

Mrs. Bramhall added, with marked earnestness, that a worse case than hers had been could not be found, or a more complete cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

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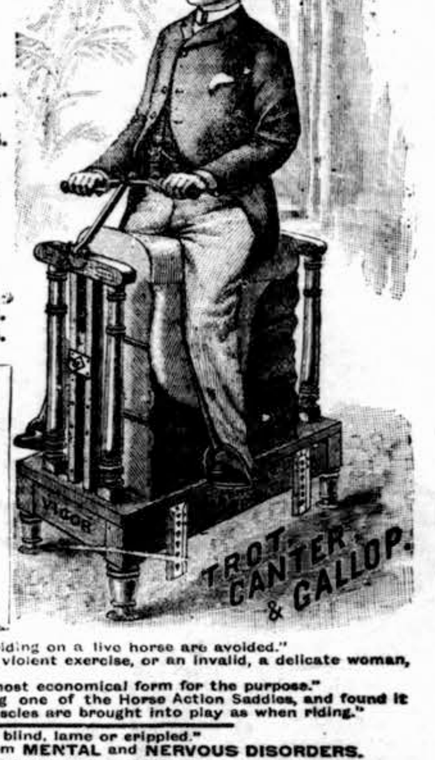

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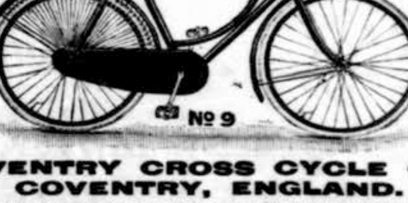

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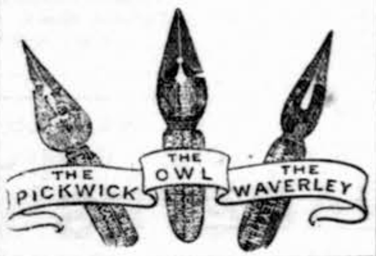

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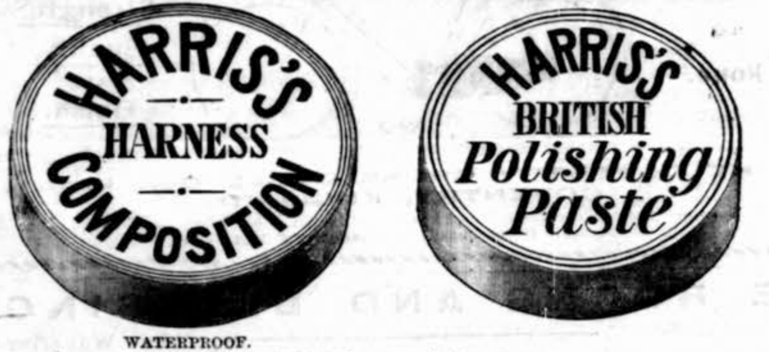

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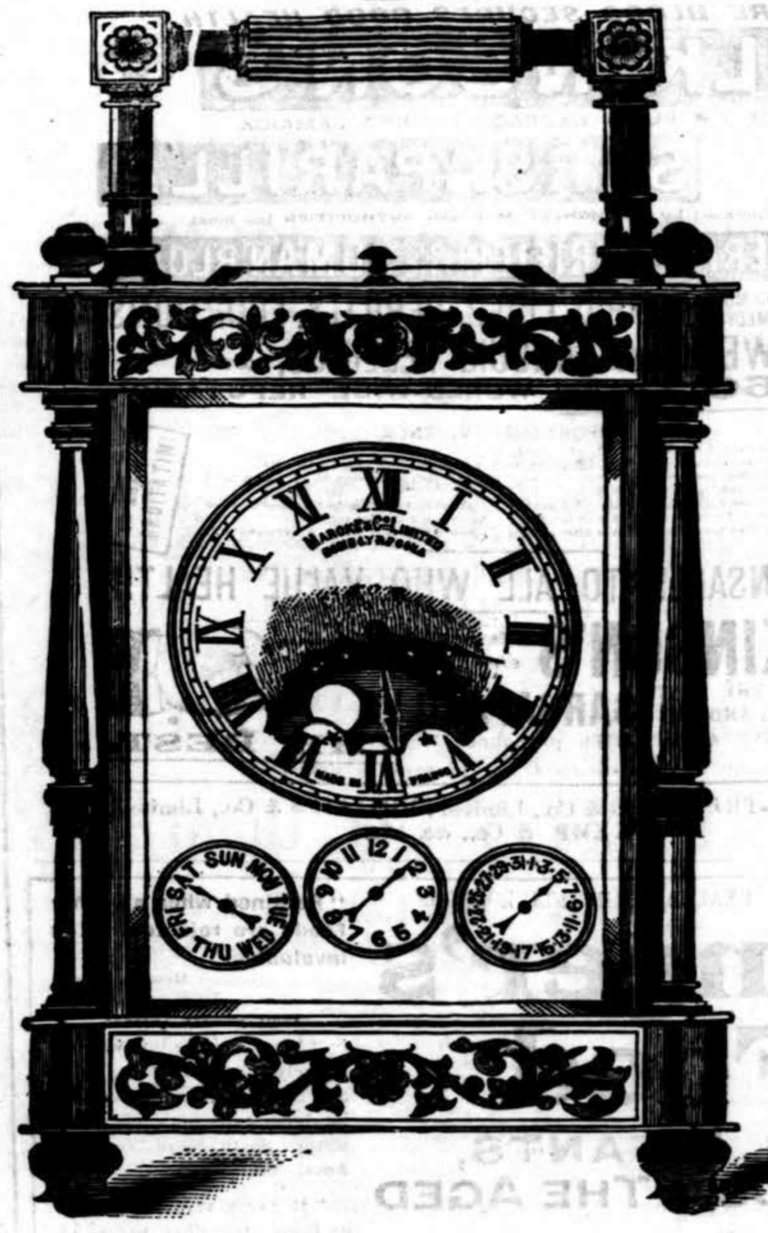

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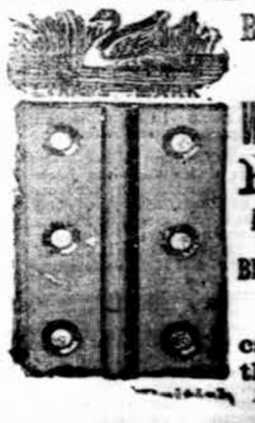

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